# The New-York Times.

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## IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

### Final Ajournment of the Legislature.

### Farewell Speeches of Lieut.-Gov. Jones and Speaker Callicot.

### What Has Been Done and What Has Been Left Undone.

### Passage of the Tax Bill, the Constitutional Amendment Resolutions, and the Gold Bill.

### Governor Seymour's Veto of the Soldiers' Proxy Bill.

### THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25, 1863.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned today, at 11 o'clock A. M., it being the one hundred and tenth day of the session. The closing proceedings were marked with nothing extraordinary, beyond the fact that last evening Mr. FLYNN and one or two others set the rules and officers of the House at defiance, whereupon the Speaker dispatched a message to the Mayor of the city, which very speedily brought a police force to the Capitol. Happily there was no occasion for them, as a better, or less, spirit soon prevailed. To repeat the language used by FLYNN would be to soil the paper on which I write. The scene was simply disgraceful in the extreme. The odium attaches, however, solely to Mr. FLYNN, Mr. MURPHY and a few others, already too notorious to provoke the slightest surprise.

Less than an hour after closing my letter yesterday, the Senate, as I predicted it would, receded from its action of last evening, concurred in the House amendments to Broadway, gave the finishing touch to the bill, leaving nothing but the Governor's signature requisite.

Then came the Cross Town bill, which went through in close company, receiving 19 votes, while Broadway received but 17.

I believe it generally happens, that really important bills are left over to encounter their fate in the last hours of the session. It happens so this time. One of the bills I refer to is that conforming the laws of the State to the Federal Banking law. It had passed the Senate after mature deliberation. In the House it encountered fierce opposition. There was no time for a contest, and so the friends of the bill consented to have the bill amended so as to provide that the securities hereafter deposited with the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall be two-thirds United States stocks, and one-third State stocks. In this shape the bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. The Democrats undertook, at the last moment, to make it a party question, but it failed. The Senate passed the bill as it came from the House.

Another was the State Tax bill, which, it will be recollected, was passed with a section requiring the County Treasurers to pay over the taxes collected within a certain time, and which bill was recalled from the Governor, and amended by the House by striking out this section, and then sent to the Senate, which body refused to recognize the right of the House to do anything of the sort. This bill came down to the House last evening, when that body receded so far as to appoint a Committee of Conference.

The Speaker, in naming the Committee, omitted to place on it Mr. T. C. FIELDS.

Mr. MURPHY moved that he be added, when the Speaker said the rule permitted but five members; whereupon Mr. MURPHY moved to substitute Mr. FIELDS for some other name. The Speaker then said in explanation, Mr. FIELDS had been left off because at an early stage of the session he had requested to be omitted from all Committees, and he had been gratified; whereupon Mr. FIELDS subsided, under a realizing sense that chickens sometimes come home to roost.

At the evening session the Committee of Conference reported substantially that, the bill having passed both Houses and gone to the Executive, neither house could recall it without the consent of the other, and that the action of the Assembly was irregular and invalid. Whereupon the House proposed another Committee, and another was appointed. But nothing came of it. The bill will go to the Governor, as it was before recalled by the House.

In the Senate, at the evening session, the bill taxing the capital of banks and insurance companies, a measure of great importance, passed as it has previously passed the House.

In the evening, the message of the Governor, returning the bill providing for voting by proxy, was received in the Senate, with his reasons for vetoing the same. The Senate thereupon passed the bill by a two-third vote. In the House it failed to receive the requisite number of votes. The Senate then passed Mr. DEAN'S constitutional amendment resolutions, amended by Mr. GANSON, providing for taking the votes of soldiers in the field, and the House concurred in the same. This will be the upshot of the matter.

Another still, was the anti-gold gambling bill, introduced by Mr. DEAN to the House, and passed by that bod. It was amended by the Senate, and was finally passed as it came from the House. It restricts operations in gold at par, the Senate receding from the position of absolute prohibition.

These three last are among the most important of the session, and it is but just to say that to the early and persistent efforts of Judge DEAN the passage of the anti-gold-gambling bill is mainly due.

Among the bills lost, that ought to have gone through, was that relating to the Staten Island ferry. The last that went through was the bill incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company—said to be a "big thing."

Probably a less number of meritorious bills finally fell through than usual. The whole number passed is not much, if any, under 500. The number that had received the signature of the Governor up to the hour of adjournment was 227.

The Governor holds that it is valid to sign bills any time within ten days subsequent to the adjournment. His Excellency signs no bill without a full and complete examination; and it is but proper to say that this very important and arduous duty, in a large measure, devolves on JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Esq.

After an hour or two spent in fun and frolic, this morning, with two or three recesses, the two houses adjourned at 11 o'clock. Before declaring the final adjournment, Lieut.-Gov. JONES, in the Senate, and Speaker CALLICOT, in the House, addressed the bodies over which they presided in remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the Senators and members, after brief leave-takings, separated, many of them to meet no more on earth—a reflection which even the bustle of the occasion could not wholly drive from the minds of the most careless, while it gave a sober cast to the more thoughtful.

Probably this Legislature separates with as lively a sense of its own shortcomings as any of its predecessors. I have been a witness to most of its doings, and have some idea of how much ground there is for the rumors of corruption in connection with its proceedings. Not within many years, if ever, has any Legislature been less free from similar rumors, more or less freely circulated. Whatever may be actual facts concerning present rumors, of one fact I am confident—if corrupt means have been used to procure the passage of laws, those laws have not been of a character to increase the taxes of the State, or seriously assault the State Treasury. While the taxes of the State have been greatly increased, I do not believe a cent has been used or attempted to be used to this end. An injurious and thoughtless idea of this sort was put afloat in a recent editorial in the *Tribune*, wherein it was stated, after rehearsing in a magnified form the rumors of corruption, that "doubtless the State would be made to sweat for it;" in other words, enormous taxation would in consequence ensue. If taxation is to be enormous, it will be because of the following enactments:

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| For bounties to soldiers and support of their families | $3,000,000 |
| For the Susquehannah Railroad | 500,000 |
| For the better care of our soldiers | 200.000 |
| For ground for new capitol | 65,000 |
| For improvement of navigation of Hudson | 100,000 |
| Total | $1,865,000 |

The Supply bill will compare favorably with preceding years. Does anybody believe that corrup, means have been used to pass the above? If so, who? And yet these, almost exclusively, are the laws that will increase taxation. How unjust, thoughtless, or worse it is then to charge the increase of taxation to the corrupt character of the Legislature. So far from this being true, I undertake to say, that not for years has there been a session so free from this sort of imputation as this.

But I will not deny that there exists good ground for the charge of corruption in regard to the Broadway, and perhaps one or two other bills. If half of what is said be true, the dereliction in this respect has been most flagrant; nor is it to be supposed that, if money has been paid, it has been all on one side. And it is cruelly unjust to make the charge indiscriminately; because of a certain number of black sheep, be it small or great, the whole flock should not be condemned. That the Senate and the Assembly embraced true and honorable men, no one can dispute; and if all were not, I am persuaded that by far the larger proportion were not only honest, but wholly free from reproach. An unequaled willingness to be corrupted, in certain instances, has unquestionably existed, and this fact has. I am persuaded, done much to give wings to the belief in the universality of corruption. That the barefacedness of corruption, in a few cases, rather than its universality, or increase over other years, is the real fact, I am constrained to believe.

I undertake no defence of this Legislature, if it needs any, but simply protest against the indiscriminately sweeping charges of corruption, whereby many good men are made to suffer for the sins of a comparatively few bad ones.

Whatever else may have been true of this session, it has not seen, as in former years, a hungry horde of contractors congregated to make fierce assaults on the State Treasury, for jobs or other schemes of personal advantage. In this respect the State has, I believe, been let alone to an unequaled extent. If bills of private advantage, like the Broadway, have been "made to sweat," I am quite sure a word of commendation is due for the fact the State has so far escaped the usual raids on the public treasury for personal ends.

RODERICK.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed JAMES A. FARRELL as Commissary-General, *vice* BENJAMIN WELCH, deceased.

The opponents of the Gold bill claim that it was not duly passed, Speaker CALLICOT, of the Assembly, having neglected to order a vote on agreeing with the report of the Conference Committee.

MESSRS. BROWN and SEARLES, under arrest, charged with felony in connection with legislative matters, have been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25.

The bill incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company was passed.

Two reports were presented on the Brooklyn Gas bill. No action was taken.

The bill extending the streets between West Fourteenth and West Thirty-first streets was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

At 11 o'clock, after addresses by Lieut.-Gov. JONES and Senator BELL, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

LIEUT.-GOV. JONES' ADDRESS.

SENATORS: This Legislative session has come to a close; and the only official duty left me to discharge, is to declare the final adjournment of the Senate. But we may linger a moment before the solemn announcement is made, which is destined to separate many of us probably for ever. It is becoming, then, to pause an instant in view of the fact that all the intimate personal associations, which have here been formed, are just on the eve of being severed, never, perhaps, to be renewed in life. Permit me, Senators, to testify to you, in the most effective way that circumstances will permit, my grateful appreciation of the very complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to allude to the duties of presiding officer of this body during the present session. If I have been at all successful in this respect, I should be doing injustice to both myself and you if I failed to ascribe it mainly to the aid which you have at all times extended to me. I am conscious of having often erred in administering the duties of the Chair; but a disposition on your part to treat me with a generosity which I have neither merited or had any right to expect, has led you to overlook my errors and withhold from me your censure. You have all along assumed that I intended to exercise entire impartiality, and you have been willing to forgive the want of success from the belief that I was putting forth an earnest and honest effort to achieve it. I trust that I shall never cease to cherish the recollection of the uniform kindness which you have extended to me, and that I shall never fail properly to appreciate, although not able to reciprocate, the graceful courtesies of which you have made me the honored recipient. At this solemn hour of parting, let us learn well the lesson which duty and patriotism are teaching us in this important crisis of our country's destiny—this fearful period of the nation's peril. We should never forget that we belong to a country which has secured to all its people the inestimable benefits of Constitutional freedom, and whose past history of progress, prosperity and power, makes us justly proud of bearing the honored title of American citizens. Let us regard as friends those who would save, and as enemies those who would destroy it. Let us speak peace, when peace is practicable, and not abandon the means, as it seems now, the only means by which it can be attained. The foes of National unity are our foes everywhere, and must be resisted and defeated with the united energies, and by the strong arms of those who would save the Republic and restore the Union. Let these be the paramount objects of all our efforts, and all our struggles; and let us regard as our enemies, and the enemies of our beloved country, those who, for any purpose, however humane or meritorious it may appear, would, on the one hand, needlessly divide the Union sentiments of loyal people; or who, on the other, from passion or prejudice, or from any other cause, would paralyze or weaken the arms of the Government. When I met you here at the beginning of this session, I was a stranger to most of you. I leave you at its close the personal friend of each and every one of you. In casting my eyes around this circle, toward whom I entertain not the slightest particle of enmity, and, as betwnen myself and you, so also amongst yourselves, and without, as I believe, a single exception, there exists only sentiments of the warmest regard and friendship. Under such circumstances, how is it is possible for us to part without experiencing the deepest emotions of pain and regret? May Heaven bless you all with many, and prosperous, and happy days; and give you "peace and joy" at last. In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, I now declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25.

The Conference Committee reported that the Senate receded from its amendments to the Gold bill, whereupon Speaker CALLICOT declared the bill duly passed, and the Assembly took a recess.

The House again met shortly afterward, and after an address from the Speaker, the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

SPEAKER CALLICOTS ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The time fixed by concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature has arrived. Although the organization of this Assembly was not effected without a struggle of peculiar severity, its subsequent deliberations have been conducted with a fair degree of calmness and harmony: its labors will compare favorably with those of any previous session, and has resulted in much legislation that was required for the welfare of the State. We have reason to be thankful to Divine Providence that no seat in our body has been vacated by sickness or death, but it is a solemn thought, that we shall never, probably, all meet together again on this side of the grave. As we are about to part, let us forget whatever personal differences may have agitated us, and henceforth cherish only the pleasant memories of the past. In the performance of the arduous duties of the Chair, I cannot flatter myself that I have been entirely free from mistake, but I have endeavored to act as impartially, as intelligently, and as efficiently as posible, and have been greatly aided by your kind cooperation and support. If, by the rigid enforcement of the rules of order, any one of you has at times felt himself aggrieved, I trust that no ill-feeling has been in that way engendered, and that you will do me the justice to believe that in my official capacity, as your presiding officer, I have administered the parliamentary law to the best of my knowledge and ability, without fear, favor or affection. Let us hope that before our successors shall have convened in this chamber, the wicked rebellion which now afflicts so large a part of our national territory will be extinguished, the Federal Union restored, and the authority of the general Government everywhere enforced and respected, so that the friendly relations which formerly existed between the Empire State of the North and the sister States of the South may be renewed. With the heartfelt wish that you may each and all have a safe journey to your respective homes, and that your future may be prosperous and happy, gentlemen, I bit you all farewell. In pursuance of the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, I now declare this House of the Assembly of the State of New-York adjourned *sine die*.

### Gov. Seymour's Veto of the Soldiers' Voting Bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 24, 1863.

*To the Senate:*

I return without my signature the act entitled "An Act to secure the elective franchise to the qualified voters of the Army and Navy of the State of New-York."

It is so clearly in violation of the Constitution, in the judgment of men of all parties, that it is needless to dwell upon that objection to the bill. While it only received in the Assembly the number of votes necessary to its passage, some of those who voted for it openly stated their opposition to the measure. After its passage, that branch of the Legislature with great unanimity, and without regard to political differences, adopted the resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, to secure the objects of this bill in accordance with the recommendations of the message which I lately sent to the Legislature on this subject. I do not doubt that the Senate will also pass the resolutions, with the same unanimity, and then the whole subject will be disposed of with the same assent and approval of all, and in a mode free from all doubts and uncertainties.

This bill is not only unconstitutional, but is also extremely defective and highly objectionable.

The time yet remaining of the present session will not permit me to specify all the objections to its details. It does not require the proxy of the soldier to be proven before the representative of the State, but gives the power only to field officers of regiments who have been recently brought within the operation of the most arbitrary rules of military government; it does not permit the soldier to choose the friend in whom he would most confide as his proxy, but requires him to select one from the class of freeholders, who are not recognized by our Constitution as entitled to special privileges; it subjects the person appointed (though without his consent) as a proxy, to the penalties of a criminal offence, fine and imprisonment for refusing or neglecting to deposit the vote he receives, though he may believe that it is not genuine; it provides no means of verifying at the polls the authenticity of proxies; it requires the inspectors to despoil in the ballot-box, under the penalties of a criminal offence, the ballots received with any proxy, however much reason there may be to doubt its authenticity; it allows proxies and ballots to be sent by mail or otherwise, which permits a messenger to be selected by other persons than the voter; it does not require the messenger to be sworn; it does not require him to deliver the proxies and ballots to the persons named as proxies, but permits him to destroy or change the proxies and ballots or deliver them to any unsworn and unauthorized person he may select; it does not make the change or destruction of the ballots, except by the person appointed proxy, a criminal offence, or punish such an act in any manner; it fails to protect the secrecy of the ballot; and it requires the person named as proxy to deposit in the ballot-box the ballots delivered to him with a proxy, by an unknown person, although they may be different from those he knows were sent by the voter. This brief statement will be sufficient to satisfy all, of the many opportunities this bill affords for gross frauds upon the electors in the army and upon the ballot-box at home. The deposit of a ballot is a final and irrevocable act, and the people will never permit ballots to be received unless with abundant guarantees that they are, beyond doubt, the free act of the electors.

The bill is in conflict with vital principles of electral purity and independence. It is well said by Dr. LIEBER, in his work on *Civil Liberty and Self-Government*, that "all elections must be superintended by election judges and officers, independent of the Executive, or any other organized or unorganized power of the Government. The indecency as well as the absurdity and immorality of the Government recommending what is to be voted, ought never to be permitted."

This bill not only fails to guard against abuses and frauds, but it offers every inducement and temptation to perpetrate them, by those who are under the immediate and particular control of the General Government. That Government has not hesitated to interfere directly with the local elections, by permitting officers of high rank to engage in them, in States of which they are not citizens. In marked instances, high and profitable military commissions have been given to those who have never rendered one day of military duty, who have never been upon a battle-field; but who have been in the receipt of military pay and military honors, to support them in their interference, in behalf of the Administration, with the elective franchises of different sovereign and loyal States.

Not only have some thus been rewarded for going beyond the bounds of military propriety, but others, and subordinate officers, have been punished and degraded for the fair and independent exercise of their political rights, at their own homes, and in the performance of their civil duties. I call the attention of the Legislature and the public to the following order to the Governor of New-Hampshire:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 119—(Extract)—

84. By direction of the President the following officers are hereby dismissed from the service of the United States: * * * Lieut. A. F. Edgerly, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, for circulating Copperhead tickets and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

I regret to say that I have ample evidence that this order was issued in the terms above recited.

This order, unjust and unworthy in its purposes and most offensive in its terms, punishes a citizen and a soldier for supporting a candidate for the office of Governor in his own State who received many thousand more of the votes of its electors than any other candidate for the station, including the one who represented more particularly the views and purposes of the National Administration. Such acts are more disastrous to the cause of our Union than the loss of battles. Such violent measures of partisanship weaken, divide and distract the people of the North, at the very moment they are called upon without distinction of party to make vast sacrifices of blood and treasure to uphold the Government. Notwithstanding the notoriety of these acts, the bill I return throws no guard around the rights and independence of our soldiers in the field. An amendment designed to protect them against coercion and fraud, was rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

I deem it my duty not only to state these objections to the bill as reasons why I cannot sign it, but also to protest, in behalf of the people of this State, against the wrongs of which I have spoken, and for the further purpose of securing such discussion in regard to them, when the Constitution is amended in pursuance of the recommendations I have submitted, that the legislation which may be hereafter had shall be calculated to secure the rights of our citizens and soldiers, and to punish every attempt to invade their rights by force or by fraud.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

### The Charges of Bribery and Corruption.

*From the Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Charges of bribery and corruption in connection with legislative matters, preferred by THEODORE MCNAMEE, of the firm of BOWEN & MCNAMEE, of New-York, are now undergoing investigation before Justice COLE. The charges implicate several members of the Assembly, and a number of outsiders, known as "Lobbymen." Thus far two parties have been arrested, Mr. WILLIAM B. BROWN, member from the Third Assembly District, Monroe County, and one GIDEON SEARLS, formerly a member of Assembly, of Cattaraugus County. JAMES R. THOMPSON, the witness examined yesterday, testified substantially, that he had been retained by one MATTHEW T. BEMIS, or said SEARLS, to advocate the Broadway Railroad bill; that he desired, and BROWN sought an introduction to one or the other of these parties; that he recommended Mr. BROWN to them as a member who was worth more to them than his individual vote—in other words, that he could influence, more or less, the votes of other members; that he understood it was arranged between said BROWN and SEARLS that he (BROWN) should receive $400—$200 down and $200 after voting for the bill; and that other members, whom it was supposed he could influence, should be paid, on voting for the bill, $300 each; that on a certain evening SEARLS sent him to the Capitol to request BROWN to call and see him (SEARLS) at the Franklin House; that BROWN was unable to get away immediately, and he returned and informed SEARLS of that fact, who thereupon, putting two $100 bills in an envelope, said that he would go to the Capitol and see him there; that he (THOMPSON) accompanied SEARLS; that they met BROWN in the cloak-room; that SEARLS and BROWN stepped on one side, and, after a brief conversation, separated; that, subsequently, on the same evening, he understood that the money had been paid and the arrangement perfected; that he understood that BROWN did not take the money for his own vote, but to work for the bill, and that he (BROWN) reserved to himself the right to return the money within a given time, and withdraw from the "arrangement;" that some days after that specified time had elapsed BROWN claimed the right to withdraw and return the money; that SEARLS or BEMIS remonstrated, contending that he would "get into a scrape" if he did withdraw, because he had entered into a contract with them; that BROWN persisted, and did return the money in an envelope similar to that in which SEARLS had originally placed it, and that he (THOMPSON) then saw the money, and it consisted of two $100 bills. This is, substantially, the testimony of Mr. THOMPSON on the direct examination. The cross-examination elicited little that was different from this, beyond the fact that Mr. THOMPSON admits that he has received some $50 for services rendered on behalf of this bill, and that he has had a partial understanding with Mr. SEARLS that his services are worth some $700 more, and the additional fact that he (THOMPSON) received $300 for aiding in electing Mr. CALLICOT Speaker. Sundry witnesses have been subpœnaed, and it is claimed that their testimony will lead to the arrest of other parties.

MESSRS. WERNER, SHAFER, HADLEY and HAND appear for the prosecution, and MESSRS. COCHRANE, HARRIS and HOLSTEIN for the defence.

### Additional List of Acts Passed by the Legislature.

124. In relation to the Common Schools in the City of New-York.
125. To repeal an act entitled "An act in relation to school libraries in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1860.
126. To authorize the Justices of the Peace in certain towns in Kings County to hold inquest in certain cases.
127. To amend an act passed April 16, 1860, entitled "An act to amend an act passed April 7, 1859, to amend an act to incorporate the Monroe and Haverstraw Road Company," passed March 10, 1859.
128. Relating to the Oswego Falls Bridge.
129. For the relief of SQUIRE A. WARREN.
130. To reduce the State assessment upon village property in the County of Tioga, and refund the excess of tax imposed on said property.
131. To authorize the Canal Board to hear and determine certain claims against the State for work done and material furnished on account of the enlargement and completion of the Canals.
132. To incorporate the Davenport Institution for female orphan children.
133. To confirm the proceedings of the Common Council in the City of Buffalo in relation to local improvements in Main-street, in said city.
134. To amend an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers," passed April 15, 1854.
135. Making appropriations for the support of Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, in the year 1863.
136. To authorize the payment of interests on certain canal drafts protested for nonpayment.
137. To extend for the term of 21 years the charter of the Aurora and Buffalo Plank-road Company.
138. To incorporate the Church Home of the City of Troy.
139. To amend the act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts, passed April 8, 1858.
140. To amend the charter of the Rochester Water Works Company, and to authorize such Company to borrow money, and to secure the payment thereof by bond and mortgage.
141. To authorize the City of Buffalo to grant lands to the Young Men's Association of the City of Buffalo, or to said Association and the Grosvenor Library.
142. For the relief of the Buffalo Trust Company.
143 To amend an act entitled "An Act to revise, amend and consolidate the several acts in relation to the village of Salem," passed April 16, 1851.
144. To amend an act entitled "An Act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854.
145. To confer additional powers on the Board of Trustees for the village of Herkimer.
146. To provide for assessing and collecting highway tax in the village of Canajoharie.
147. To authorize the sale and conveyance of the interest of the infant heirs of Michael Roberts, deceased, in certain lands of which he died seized, and to provide for the disposition of the proceeds thereof.
148. To incorporate the Female Institution of the Visitation, of the City of Brooklyn.
149. Authorizing Commissioners of highways of the town of Walton, Delaware County, to lay out and open a highway in the village of Walton.
150. To incorporate the Vernon and Verona Turnpike Company.
151. To incorporate the Trustees of Seneca Lodge of Canandaigua.
152. To incorporate the Mohawk Valley and Pisco Railroad Company.
153. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of the public health by draining certain swamp lands in the town of Northfield in the County of Richmond," passed March 28, 1862.
154. To amend an act entitled "An act to revise the charter of the City of Oswego," passed April 16, 1860.
155. To incorporate the Hornellsville Agricultural Fair-Ground Club.
156. To authorize the town of Bombay to borrow money to pay for the payment of the same.
157. To incorporate the Dry Goods Clerk Early Closing Association of the City of New-York.
158. To authorize the construction of a bridge in Massena, St. Lawrence County, and to provide for the payment of the same.
159. Authorizing the village of Hornellsville to cause the streets of said village to be lighted with gas.
160. To amend the charter of the village of Horseheads, in the County of Chemung.
161. To amend chapter 101 of the laws of 1862, entitled "An act in relation to the support and custody of indigent insane persons in the County of Genesee," passed April 1, 1862.
162. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Orangetown in the County of Rockland.
163. To authorize the Board of Supervisors to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Montgomery County.
164. To incorporate the village of Waverley in the town of Barton, County of Tioga, and to repeal the present charter.
165. To authorize the improvement of the Chemung Canal Feeder at the village of Corning.
166. To authorize the town of Dunkirk to construct a gravel, stone or macadamized road from Lake Erie, in the village of Dunkirk, to the town line of the town of Dunkirk.
167. An act in relation to certain bridges over the Chemung Canal in the village of Elmira.
168. To provide protection to the public park of the village of Speedsville, in Tompkins County.
169. To create a new Ward in the City of Rochester.
170. To authorize the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers from said town in the service of the United States.
171. To authorize the Clerk of the County of Seneca to transcribe certain indices in his office.
172. In relation to the accounts of town officers.
173. To divide the Eleventh Ward, and create a new Ward, in the City of Brooklyn.
174. In relation to the detention of prisoners in the County of Kings.
175. To incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank.
176. To incorporate the Ithaca Savings Bank.
177. To authorize the Albany Exchange Bank to reduce its capital stock and to lessen its number of Directors.
178. To amend the act to revise and consolidate the laws in relation to the village of Ithaca, in the County of Tompkins, passed June 4, 1853.
179. To increase the number of Trustees for the First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the village of Rochester.
180. To authorize the Commissioner of Highways of the town of Corning to insure and repair a bridge.
181. To authorize the Union Bank of Rochester to reduce its capital stock, and reduce the number of directors.
182. To make separate road districts of parts of the towns of Castleton, Middletown and Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and to provide for the drainage.
183. Authorizing the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Westfield, Richmond County, to lay out and open a road in said town.
184. To promote the enlistment of volunteers now in the service of the United States, and the enlistment of persons into regiments and corps now in said service, and hereafter to be organized.
185. To abolish the office of Police Justice of the village of Pen Yan, in the County of Yates.
186. To establish the jail liberties of the County of Kings.
187. In relation to the Jordan and Skaneatles Plank-road.
188. To authorize the New-York Warehousing Company to construct and maintain a pier and sea-wall or breakwater pier, and to erect warehouses on the land under water in front of their lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn.
189. To amend Article second, title ten, of Chapter eight, part third of Revised Statutes, of summary proceedings to recover the possession of land in other cases.
190. To incorporate the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels.
191. To authorize "the Neptune Insurance Company of the City of New-York" to make insurance against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.
192. For the protection of the Skating Pond upon the Byram River.
193. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Kings County Savings Institution," passed April 10, 1860.
194. To provide for the payment of interest on certain canal drafts, certificates, awards for damages and estimates for work done on the canals of the State.
195. To amend the charter of the Erie County Savings Bank.
196. Authorizing the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to make reassessments to defray the expenses of local improvements on Niagara-street.
197. To enlarge the powers of the Board of Supervisors of Orleans County, under chapter 15 of the laws of 1863.
198. To incorporate the Chenango Valley Railroad Company.
199. In relation to the Salary of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
200. In relation to the moneys and securities in the custody of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.
201. To amend the act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Villages," passed Dec. 7, 1847, so far as relates to the village of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange.
202. To revise and amend an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Chemung Bridge Company," passed May 2, 1837, and an act revising and amending the same, passed April 27, 1840.
203. To amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Villages, passed December 7, 1847, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, passed March 26, 1855, and April 16, 1857, so far as relates to the Village of Niagara City in the County of Niagara.
204. To exempt the town of Brookhaven from the operation of the law passed April 7, 1849, entitled "An Act to protect the Woodlands in Suffolk County against Destruction by Fire."
205. To incorporate the St. Joseph German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Rochester, Monroe County.
206. In relation to evidence.
207. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Ulster County Savings Institution," passed April 12, 1851.
208. To amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed Dec. 7, 1847, so far as relates to the village of Middletown, in the County of Orange.
209. To amend the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish fraud in the use of false stamps, brands, labels, or trade marks," passed April 19, 1862.
210. Making appropriations for certain expenses of Government, and to supply deficiencies in former appropriations.
211. To authorize the construction of a Macadam or other suitable road in the town of Southfield, Richmond County, and for the assessment and collection of the cost thereof.
212. To amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the service of process in certain cases," passed June 30th, 1853.
213. To provide for reimbursing, by a tax upon the town of South Bristol, in the County of Ontario, money contributed in said town to pay bounties to volunteers, and to aid in supporting their families.
214. To authorize the Supervisors of the County of Erie, and the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Buffalo, to dispose of and build on certain lands in said city.
215. To amend an act requiring the Justices of the Peace in the several towns of Monroe and Niagara Counties, and the Police Justice of the City of Rochester, to pay over to the County Treasurer all fines received annually, to the Board of Supervisors.
216. To provide for canceling judgments entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County upon assessments.
217. To amend an act entitled "An Act to authorize the laying of a double railroad track in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and the town of Newton, in the County of Queens," passed April 16, 1860.
218. To authorize the appraisal and payment of canal damages to Henry W. Palmer, Andrew O. Lamoreaux, Daniel F. Heath, Abram Peck, Sackett L. Husted, Lewis Husted and Richard Stone.
219. Making appropriation to complete a bridge across the Sacandaga River at Northville, in the County of Fulton.
220. Authorizing the election of a Police Justice and appointment of Police Constables for the Village of Lockport.
221. For the appraisal and payment of land damages to Calvin Woodhull.
222. To provide and repair arms and equipments of the militia of the State, and for the public defence.
223. To incorporate the Soldiers' Home.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

### Contradictory Reports About the Rebel Forces.

### OUR TROOPS IN MOTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 24.

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, of this city, writing from Rolla, says:

"Gen. MARMADUKE has a force of twenty thousand rebels in Southeast Missouri, and Gen. PRICE has a force of twelve thousand conscripts at Pocahontas."

This is, doubtless, an exaggeration.

Gen. VANDEVEER left for Rolla on Wednesday with a brigade of cavalry and some artillery and infantry, and the remainder of the cavalry and artillery of Gens. EWING'S and ORDER'S divisions were ordered to move yesterday.

PILOT KNOB, MO., April 25.

The intelligence as to the number and intentions of the rebels under Gen. MARMADUKE is unsatisfactory.

The number of rebels that MARMADUKE has with him is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000.

The main body of the rebels is stationed from two to three miles beyond Fredericktown.

A detachment of our troops is within a half mile of that place.

Attempts were made by the rebels last night to burn three bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad, midway between here and St. Louis, but they were repulsed with a loss of five killed and twenty wounded.

Gen. VANDEVEER has arrived here with cavalry and artillery and assumed command of the place.

### THE REBEL RAID INTO MISSOURI.

The following dispatch to Gen. DAVIDSON gives an account of the attack on Patterson, Mo., by the rebels. Patterson, the scene of the engagement, is about twenty-eight miles south of Pilot Knob:

BY TELEGRAPH TO PILOT KNOB, April 21, 1863.

*To Gen. Davidson:*

I could not communicate with you yesterday. The line was cut as soon as the engagement began, which was six miles from my post. I had a scout out on Black River, who found the enemy early yesterday morning, but he succeeded in cutting them off, so that they could not communicate with me.

The number of the enemy was between 1,500 and 3,000. I think they had six pieces of artillery. I could not ascertain who commanded the enemy. The attack began about 12 o'clock, on Reeves' Station road, with a scout I had sent out in that direction. I then sent Major WOOD on to reinforce, with a battalion, who held them in check, and skirmished them into town. This gave me time to load my trains, and have them ready to move, if I had to retreat.

Before I left the town I destroyed what stores I could not bring away. Nothing fell into the hands of the enemy. The fight continued to Big Creek, about eight miles this side of Patterson. The engagement was severe in the extreme, often fighting hand to hand. At Big Creek they got into my front and attempted to cut off my retreat, but I forced my way and formed on this side of the creek; but the enemy did not renew the engagement.

My loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the action, was about fifty. I had scouts on the Van Buren, Greenwood, Valley and Bush Creek roads, also on the Reeves' Station road, which I have not heard from. I will send you an official report as soon as I can learn all the details.

Major MCCONNELL was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. I think his wound was mortal. My regiment fell back in good order, and are now together, except the scout above-mentioned. I had about 400 men in the engagement.

(Signed) EDWIN SMART,
Colonel Commanding.

### THE FIGHT AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

GEN. CURTIS' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, April 19, 1863.

*To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

The rebels under Gen. CABELL attacked my forces at Fayetteville, ARK., yesterday at daylight. The enemy was about 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Our forces, under Col. HARRISON, were about equal in number, but all Arkansas recruits, poorly armed and equipped.

The fight lasted about four hours, resulting in a complete victory, with a loss on our side of only 5 killed and 17 wounded, and a few prisoners. The enemy's loss much greater.

Our Arkansas troops behaved nobly.

The enemy retreated in disorder toward Ozark.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

### Railroad Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 25.

The train from Kendall's Mills for Augusta this morning ran off the track. Several passengers were seriously injured.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

### Growing Magnitude of the Food Question.

### An Appeal from the Governor of Alabama to Raise Corn.

### A Woman's Riot in Milledgeville, Ga.

### High Prices of Groceries and Dry Goods.

### THE VIEWS OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS

### CONDITION OF THE REBEL FINANCES.

Interesting Miscellaneous News.

We have received late files of Richmond papers, from which we extract the following:

THE FOOD QUESTION.

HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of April 16 opens a labored leader, headed "On a War Footing," with this significant paragraph:

"It may be doubted whether our people are yet fully alive to the arduous character of the task they have undertaken, in vindicating the sovereignty of their States against so powerful an enemy. If they truly appreciated it, we believe that there would *not be such a display of sumptuous dress in our streets; nor such a demand for cos ly fabrics not produced at home, which must be purchased in the enemy's country, and smuggled across the lines.* We should not have heard so much lately of constitutional opposition to impressment for the subsistence of our forces; nor would Congress be spending its time in discussing abstract propositions concerning the unconstitutionality of martial law, and defining the differences between martial and military law."

Then after a prolix discussion of the vast superiority which the Confederate States have over the National, from a political point of view, it proceeds:

"Most persons, however, are laxily inclined to put off the hour of painful effort, privation self-denial, by a sort of vague idea that the difficulty will be over soon. They say still—as they have been saying steadily for a year and a half—that three months, or six, will see an end of the war; that it will be time enough to do without accustomed luxuries when we can no longer procure them; that the country is incurring a debt at any rate; and a few scores of millions more or less, matters little; further, that home manufactures are coarse and plebian-looking; especially, that women, in homespun are frights.

The fact is admitted that rich dresses are much more becoming to that amiable sex, and we should always desire to see them resplendent in all the rarest tissues of all the looms of France, or, at least, elegantly neat in the fabrics of Lowell. Yet they, and all of us, had better consider at what cost this sort of style is kept up; not present cost in money alone—though that is much, while our soldiers dine on a quarter of a pound of bacon—but a future possible cost in freedom and glory to our country.

In the first place, the war may very probably, we thin certainly, last two years more at least. In the next place, every dollar we pay for even the most necessary articles—to say nothing of luxuries, brought through the lines, is a dollar paid into the Yankee purse. The Yankee would lose that trade if the war were at an end and our 

assemble on the 21st inst., to reconsider their late action upon this important subject; and the Confederate Congress, perceiving the danger, have given timely notice of its approach by an earnest appeal to the whole country. *The indications of a continuance of the war are so unmistakable*, and the necessity of providing the means indispensable to its prosecution so urgent, that I have thought it not improper to unite in the appeal to that class of our population through whose active energies and foresight alone these means can be supplied."

THE SPECULATORS VS. THE YANKEES.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, April 15.*

It is no exaggeration to say that the greed of gain now so prevalent in the Southern Confederacy *is more wicked and infamous than the same vile passion in Yankee hearts.* In ordinary times the debasing appetite may be indulged without injury to the vital interests of the community. In Yankee land, even in such a war as this, the speculators and extortioners may ply their plundering trade without bringing into peril the liberties of their country and the honor of their firesides. The blessed Union may slide, and the Stars and Stripes be no longer omnipotent over all creation, but the Yankee will still save from the wreck his State, his institutions, his family, his inventiveness and his impudence. *But the speculators and extortioners of the South are exposing to peril the liberties, the honor of every man, woman and child in their country.* They are making war upon our struggling and toiling Government, making war upon our glorious and gallant people, making war upon the interests of human liberty in this and every other clime. They are rendering more aid and influence than all the combined armies of Yankeedom to accomplish the avowed purpose of this war, viz.: *the reduction of the Southern States to the condition of Territories, and of the Southern people to the condition of vassals*; the confiscation of every Southern estate; the beggary of every Southern citizen; the ignominious death or eternal exile of the best and purest men in the Southern Confederacy. All this is to be accomplished through seas of blood—the blood of our noble heroes, men of whom the world is not worthy; through the desolation of fields, through the flames of burning houses, through the defilement of our innocent homes, through pangs of want and the internal horrors of servile insurrection. All these agonies of hell the speculators and extortioners of the South are rendering more aid to accomplish than the anaconda in all his strength could accomplish. HOOKER, ROSECRANS, HUNTER, BANKS, and the whole tribe of Yankee Generalissimos, *are harmless and amiable reptiles compared to the speculators and extortioners in our own bosom.* We appeal to the moral sense, the patriotism, the honor, the instinct of self-preservation in Southern hearts, to put down this horrid greed of gain, *or we shall perish just as we are about crossing the narrow Jordan between us and the Canaan of liberty and independence.*

## WOMEN'S RIOT AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Confederacy* announces that there was a women's riot at Mildegeville, in that State, on the the 10th inst. There were about three hundred women engaged, many of them well clothed, "and some of them elegantly clad," says the *Confederacy's* correspondent. They pitched into the dry goods store of Mr. GAUS, a Jew, and seized his fine goods. After a frightful flurry, the delicate creatures were dispersed by an eloquent appeal from Judge HARRIS, of the Superior Court. The corespondent said the women "didn't want anything but the fine things."

## ALABAMA.

THE FOOD QUESTION—AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

*From the Atlanta, (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

The following address to the people of Alabama, by the able and patriotic delegation in Congress from that State, commends itself with equal force to the people of all the States. Every farmer and planter in the land should consider it an individual appeal to his patriotism and humanity:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

The undersigned, your Senators and Representatives in Congress, desire to call your attention to a subject they deem of vital importance. The raising the present year of the largest possible quantity of provisions, and the raising of pork, beef and mutton for the supply of the army and support of the people, have become manifestly the duty of every citizen. The enemy have possession of some portions of our country well adapted to raising provisions. In other portions, when in the possession of the enemy, they have damaged farms, houses and fences, plundered and appropriated stock, and destroyed farming impliements, under a hope that if they could not conquer us by arms they could subjugate us with the aid of starvation. It behooves us, therefore, so to provide as to satisfy our enemies they are not to have the aid of short crops, and consequent want and suffering, in their wicked attempt to subjugate, rob and plunder us. We have the means in our power, if properly used, to raise provisions and supplies in abundance. We urge you, and each of you, in the present state of affairs, to devote the soil and the labor at your command to the planting and cultivation of provision crops, such as corn, peas, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and that you raise pork and beef, so that our gallant army may be liberally fed, the people have abundance, and our servants be saved from want and suffering, such as has been the fate of those who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, left to decay, starvation and neglect.

Every cultivator of the soil is deeply interested in expelling from our lines the invaders of our homes, and this can only be done by raising supplies sufficient for the defence of our country. Our true policy is to cultivate no cotton, except to a small extent for home consumption, and devote the labor of the country to the raising of provisions.

We can venture to pledge you to such course of cultivation as the necessities of the country demand, and earnestly hope the people of all the Confederate States will follow your example.

C. C. Clay, Jr., W. L. Yancey, F. S. Lyon, J. L. M. Curry, John P. Ralls, E. S. Dargan, J. L. Pugh, David Clopton, Thomas J. Foster, W. R. Smith, W. P. Chilton.

## IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

A CRY FOR BREAD.

The New-Orleans *Era* says that posters, of which the following is a copy, were posted up in the most public places of Mobile on the 6th instant:

"BREAD OR PEACE."

It has not yet come to be a question of bread or peace with us, but we are fast coming to it. How Government can compel a man with a family of children to fight for it for eleven dollars per month, it can compel, and must, those who stay at home and enjoy their ease now, and will enjoy our freedom when achieved, to feed the poor children of poor fathers—the widows, whose only sons are fighting the battles and enduring the terrible hard-ships of the march and camp, toofless, clothless and shoeless. Forbearance will soon cease to be a virtue.

Our wives, sisters and little ones are crying for bread! Beware! lest they cry for *blood also!* We have had enough of extortion and speculation; it is time the strong arm of the law was extended.

The people will rise, sooner or later! There are lamp-posts and rope enough to cure this worse than treason—and the remedy will be supplied by an outraged people.

BRUTUS II.

## AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

THE TAX QUESTION.

*Correspondence of the Jackson Appeal.*

RICHMOND, Monday, March 30, 1863.

The Tax bill, as published in the *Examiner* of this morning, carries consternation to the whole mercantile community. Half the merchants and manufacturers talk of discontinuing their business. Were the direct Confederate tax all they had to pay, they might bear up under the burden, but the State tax is yet more oppressive, and when the city tax is added, the camel's back, in many instances, must break, and no hope for it. The business of auctioneering has proved so profitable within the last few months that everybody was turning auctioneer, and many new houses have been started weekly. When this class of persons are called upon to pay, in addition to their licences, two and a half per cent. upon the gross amount of their sales, the number of sellers will most probably dwindle considerably. The retailer of spirituous liquors are mulcted in a license of $100, and required to hand over five per cent. of the gross amount of sales, a fact in which we might rejoice if it were at all likely to diminish the traffic of the barrooms, but these people can pay anything.

Of theatres, there are so few in the Confederacy that the very high levy upon them is not likely to bring in a large revenue, otherwise five per cent. on all receipts, with $500 license, would be a very important thing for Mr. MEMMINGER. The receipts of the new theatre in this city are hardly less than twelve hundred dollars nightly—here is a mater of three hundred and sixty dollars a week—so that if there were many such places of entertainment, their combined contributions would go far to pay the expenses of one of our armies in the field. But the most onerous burden of all in the tax bill is that imposed upon the bankers, who must pay five hundred dollars license and twenty per cent. upon their gross profits, nearly one-third of all they make in the prosecution of their banking operations. If this does not drive the money-changers out of the capital, then these gentlemen must be exceedingly patriotic, or making fortunes by the sale of gold and silver, and the dealings of the Stock Exchange. It is a thousand pities the tax bill could not reach the unlicensed bankers, whose financial labors are conducted by gaslight in secret apartments, with bits of ivory and the ordinary playing cards. One per cent. upon the gross receipts of two or three establishments in Richmond would enable Mr. MALLORY to buy half a dozen first-class iron-clad English steam frigates for the navy. It is true that the tax bill has not as yet passed the Senate, but it will hardly be modified there by any lightening of the burdens imposed in the House, and our people had best make up their minds at once to meet them with cheerfulness.

HIGH PRICES.

My newspaper carrier, a very dark individual, whose coming every morning at breakfast time, induces one to think that the sky has suddenly clouded up, appeared blackly above the area railing of my basement yesterday at his accustomed hour, with the gloomy announcement that he should be under the painful necessity of charging me $2 40 a month for the *Examiner*, instead of $1 20 as heretofore, because "you see, sah, dey dun riz on us." This is rather a steep elevation in the process of journalizing, but it will illustrate the constant increase in the cost of everything in Richmond. Think of $100 a ream for foolscap, and $75 a ream for letter paper! These are the prices at the booksellers, at retail. Who is the extortioner? Where is he? Or, rather, where is he not? The countryman comes to town to buy a hat for which he is charged four prices, and cries out the hatter ought immediately to be placed in Castle Thunder; but the same countryman has been paid ten prices for his eggs and butter, and twenty prices for his potatoes. The editor writes an eloquent leader upon extortion, which he classes among the deadly sins, and yet we must give him five times the ordinary sum to read his fine periods and generous denunciations. As a matter of pardonable curiosity, I asked a fashionable tailor this morning for what amount he would make me a plain suit of black clothes, and he meekly replied, two hundred and fifty dollars. Further comment on the fearful state of things here is entirely unnecessary.

## THE MARKETS IN RICHMOND.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT VICTORIES.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, April 16.*

Within the past few days a general uneasiness has pervaded the speculating market. The investment of Confederate notes into eight per cent. bonds, the revolutionary stories of the Northern prints, the buoyancy of the Confederate securities in Europe, the Federal defeat at Charleston, and other events connected with the war indicative of a better time coming speedily to the South, have had the effect of producing an unsettled state of mind among all who are professionally engaged in "turning over" their money in the articles of common trade. *There has, however, been no important decrease in the price of anything, and those little articles of prime necessity which make up the staff of the domestic life remain at the same exorbitant prices to which they attained at the last leap upward in the schedule of the domestic markets.*

In the comparatively useless article of tobacco there has been a fall, and the decline promises to be greater as the days glide along, leaving to speculators the alternative of selling off at reduced prices or holding with a prospect of probable loss. *Bread, the great desideratum, holds its latest elevation, but it ir believed that in this article the speculators have done their worst.* May it be so. In clothing, the opposition produced by the blockade runners and the blockade goods buyers-up has made a material chahge in some establishments, which are selling Spring suits for men at $50, that one month ago they could nave easily sold for $75 and $100. Such facts indicate, it is believed, a general decline in merchandise and products; and the only fear of the consumer and the principal hope of the speculator is, that it is merely one of those inevitable deviations from the ascending scale which, in great marts of trade especially, only serve to lure the former with false hopes and lighten the leaps of the latter to a still higher pitch.

The assurance that "there is plenty in the land" will now be brought to the test. The warm weather will lessen the wants of the public and add to the magazine of this abundance. The good news at home and from abroad promise a great moral effect, and between the two, the moral and the physical influences of the season, we should be led to anticipate a Summer which will exhibit a vast relief in the community. *The disappointment of such an anticipation may as well be accepted as the signal for a general resignation to the rule of high prices until the end of the war.*

THE QUOTATIONS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

TUESDAY, April 14, 1863.

SPECIE AND BANK NOTES.—The premium for Gold (selling rate) is $5. The amount offering is inconsiderable. Silver is nominally $4 75. The brokers will pay $4 50 for Gold. Bank Notes are firmer. We quote selling rate at 80 ₰ cent., though some of the brokers continue to ask only 65 ₰ cent. for Virginia notes. Confederate Treasury Notes issued prior to Dec. 21, 1862, are in demand at 2 ₰ cent. premium.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Confederate Bonds are firm, with an upward tendency. The new issue of 8 ₰ cents, which will cease on the 22d inst., are now sought after at 2 2 3 ₰ cent. premium. Bonds of the $100,000,000 loan, long dated, may be quoted at 100 @ 107, firm. The absorption of Treasury Notes by the funding process is progressing favorably, and will encounter the tendency to a further depreciation of our currency arising from the heavy issues since the first of January last.

## A SUPREME COURT FOR THE REBELS.

*Correspondence of the Chattanooga Daily Republican.*

RICHMOND, Va., March 30, 1863.

Aside from numerous measures relating to the army, currency, &c., the significant bill of the session is one organizing the Supreme Court of the Confederate States—significant, as it is the most distinct and permanent enunciation of the individuality of the seperate States that have established a general agency known as the Confederate Government, yet uttered by Congress, or rather to be uttered, for the bill has only passed the Senate, and awaits the action of the House. The bill, as it passed the Senate, (a few days since,) recognizes the judiciary of the respective States as the ultimate resort for all actions within their limits, except those which relate to the general agency in connection with foreign governments. The measure was debated at great length on both sides. On the one it was contended that the restrictive feature of the bill would bring the Courts of the States in conflict with each other, and with the General Government, and the latter would be unable to enforce its legislation; and, on the other, it was urged that the consent of the States alone, within their respective limits, gave vitality and validity to the laws of Congress, unless backed by force, (which was not to be thought of,) and that their consent found expression through the State judiciary, which should determine questions between the State and the Confederacy, just as the corresponding branch of the General Government decided questions relating to the Confederacy and the rest of the world. Some twenty-five or thirty speeches were made during the debate, but they have not been published—scarcely glanced at by the Richmond Press. Very strange political doctrines were elicited during the discussion, very remarkable conceptions of the nature of the governmental structure of these States were delivered. *Among them, this one, by a distinguished Senator: No State had a right to secede, and if our secered hereafter, he was in favor of forcing her back with the bayonet*—or words to that effect. Truly a notable sentence. On the ears of the weather-beaten and war-worn soldiers who dropped in the lobby, on their return to camps, it must have sounded with a perplexing dissonance; since they had thought proper at one time to stake their fortunes, nay, their lives, on an abstract principle, the preservation of which they innocently believed was worth the venture.

## CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

SHINPLASTERS IN CHARLESTON.

The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile *Register* writes:

"It is a pity where there is so much to praise that there should be other objects exciting condemnation. The fell spirit of extortion has its votaries here, and, unless the legislation of the country interferes, there is no saying to what extent the evil may spread. The depreciation of our currency is certainly a matter legitimately under the cognizance of Congress. If the Confederate notes are not a legal tender, debtors should be protected when offering to pay up in the national currency. Some indignation is felt at two or three lawyers who are advising their clients to receive only gold or silver in payment. Their excuse is that the payment is in a depreciated currency, and a reinvestment does not reinstate the former capital. Persons, however, who tender payment in Confederate notes, should have the means of enforcing their receipt. It would be a very pleasant thing to your correspondent to have sundry indebtedness tendered him in Confeds. He would have no squeamishness in taking them."

GEORGIA REFUSES TO INDORSE CONFEDERATE BONDS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, April 15.

The bill to indorse the Confederate Bonds, which had passed the House, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate to-day.

## THE POSITION OF GEORGIA.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON PLANTING COTTON AND ON DISTILLATION.

*From the Atlanta Intelligencer, April 3.*

The bill introduced by the Committee from the two Houses on distillation, aims, so far as it is in human power to accomplish so difficult a task, to crush out distillation of spirituous liquors, let that distillation be carried on secretly or defiantly, and let it have as its base of operation any article whatever of life-supporting provision. No opposition will be offered to such a bill, and its friends have only to say what kind of an anti-distillation bill they want, and their wish will be gratified.

Very different is it with the bill to throw further restrictions around the planting of cotton. This will encounter most determined hostility on the part of the members from the southwestern portion of the State. A kind Providence sent that portion of the State last year a most favorable season for the raising of corn; and they now allege, as a reason why no further restrictions should interfere with the planting of this their chief article of agricultural production, than that imposed at the last session, to which they were willing to submit, a variety of considerations. They say that the railroads cannot transport a corn crop as large as that which they have made this year; that the three acres allowed by the law of last year are already in many cases planted, and the cotton up, and that it would be unjust and unconstitutional to those who have not planted their cotton to employ class legislation against them; that if Cherokee and Upper Georgia succeed in raising a good corn crop this year—a thing not at all unlikely—the price of corn in that region will necessarily be reduced very low by reason of competition in the market from Southwestern Georgia. *But despite all the representations and remonstrances, the importance of placing the having a plenty of bread beyond the smallest contingency, will override all considerations, and the bill will be passed.*

On the subject of indorsement of Confederate bonds by the State, there is much feeling, both in favor and against the measure. The Joint Committee of Twelve, by a vote in committee of eight to four, have decided in favor of the measure. *This is, in truth, the great measure of the session*: and when the subject comes up for consideration, which will be t he last of the week, we shall endeavor to lay before our readers the arguments on both sides. We are unable to predict the fate of the measure at the present time, *though we earnestly implore our legislators to hesitate long before they commit the State to a policy so suicidal.*

Another important measure, which has already been laid before the Legislature, under the recommendation of the Comptroller-General, is the alteration of the oath of tax-payers, so that they shall be quired to give in the value of their property, *not according to the standard of gold and silver, but according to that of the currency of the country.* This will furnish a uniform and practical method for the estimate of the property to be taxed, and seems to be demanded by the exigencies of the time. It will not lessen or increase the amount of the taxes actually paid—its effect being only largely to increase the sum total of the taxable property of the State, and, as a consequence, to lessen the rate per cent. which will be assessed on that amount.

MORE ABOUT THE CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The *Intelligencer*, in another issue, uses the following language:

"The policy of State indorsement was adopted first by the Alabama Legislature, last winter, and has since been adopted by two or three other States, all, however, differing as to the form of indorsement. It originated in the best of motives, and at a time when circumstances forced all thinking men to the conclusion that something must be done to stay the depreciation of Confederate currency and give confidence to Confederate credit. But the times have changed; *and if ever the policy was necessary, for it could never be a wise one, it is not so now.*

It is unnecessary at this time to do more than succinctly reiterate the objections to the policy heretofore set forth in this paper, and which have been so much more forcibly and fully urged by Gov. BROWN in his late message, and which are held by the profoundest thinkers in Georgia. These objections are simply, that the proposed indorsement is not necessary as an aid to the Confederacy; *that it would not improve the Confederate credit, but depreciate that of the States*, and reduce all of them to the common level in that particular—which would be highly injurious to such a State as Georgia, and unjust to her bondholders; that it would separate the debt making and debt paying responsibility; and that it would thus encourage the most reckless expenditure by the Congress; *and that it would be a glaring and too great temptation to selfish capital to grow cold in its first love for the Confederacy and to favor reconstruction.* We hope the members of the Legislature will maturely consider all these things, and at least postpone action till next Winter; and, in the meantime, let the people study the question and make up their minds upon it.'

In another article the same paper has these comments:

"We pass by the waste of time and money, in such a time as this, in the introduction and consideration of bills of no public utility, and in idle calls for information upon the Executive, of no practical utility, and come now to consider what the proable action of the Legislature will be upon the bill to indorse its *pro rata* share of the Confederate bonds proposed to be issued by Mr. MEMMINGER, and to promote which policy a missionary was sent to address that body. Judging from what we saw and heard, in all probability, the House of Representatives will pass the bill. In the Senate it will fail. Perhaps we may be mistaken, and are, if the policy of 'shoving upon Jo. BROWN the responsibility of vetoing the bill' should prove to be potent in both branches. In such an event we would warn all interested that while Gov. BROWN will certainly do his duty, and shirk no responsibility, the people will not be deceived by a resort to any such artifice. Gov. BROWN understands his constitutional privileges, and is not apt to veto constitutional legislation, save in extraordinary cases. Whether he will view the bill, if passed, as one requiring the veto power, is known only to himself; and such a trap, set by scheming legislators, may catch those only who may be deluded into erecting it. It would be well, therefore, for all anti-Brown men who are really opposed to committing the State to the indorsement policy to vote accordingly, and not to rely on an Executive veto to save the State—otherwise, they may be the first who will be caught in this ricketty trap."

## A LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* publishes some extracts from a private letter written by Vice-President STEPHENS to a resident of that city. In reviewing the ability of the South to maintain the stand it has taken and held for the last two years, the Vice-President speaks confidently. He says:

"We can, without doubt, subsist our armies just as long as the Federal Government shall continue to wage this crusade against us, if we properly, judiciously, and wisely avail ourselves of our resources. They are abundantly, if prudently developed, husbanded and applied. No equal number of people on the earth ever had more of the essential elements of war at hand than we have. Internal resources for subsistence is one of the chiefest of these. But the development of these needs looking to by those who conduct the war quite as much, if not more, than the raising of armies. I gave a close attention to this subject in the commencement of our struggle, and was well satisfied that *we could maintain the war in our defence as long as the enemy could prosecute it for our subjugation.* FREDERICK, of Prussia, defended his kingdom in a seven years' struggle against all the combined Powers. The odds against him in fighting men were three to one—yet his defence was successful; and not only is, but at the end of the war did not owe a dollar. This shows what may and can be done, for his kingdom was far inferior to our territory in those internal resources essential to success in war. All that is wanting with us, under a kind Providence, is the same brains to manage and mould our resources that elevated those of Prussia. Every energetic of the country in the agricultural line should be vigorously applied to the production of food and clothing. For while I am satisfied we possess the means to furnish the necessary supplies, &c., I am equally satisfied that *if they are not promptly and efficiently used the supplies will fail, and then failure will be attended with disaster.*"

After speaking of several minor matters, and dwelling somewhat upon the movements in the Northwest, Mr. STEPHENS says:

"In the meantime we must, with a patriotism, patience and fortitude, bear all the ills, privations and sacrifices which are the price of our independence. These ills, privations and sacrifices must be heroically borne, not only by the gallant men in the field, but by all who are at home. All have duties to perform. Every one who can turn a furrow or a spindle, use a hoe or a needle, wield an axe or a shuttle—in a word, every one who can turn a hand to anything in the way of supplying food and clothing for the men in the field, can render important and essential service to the great cause, and contribute something toward ultimate success."

## "CUFFEE IN FLORIDA."

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

We have published a brief account of the evacuation of Jacksonville by the Yankee negroes. A part of the town was destroyed by fire, but it was checked before doing more damage. The fortifications abandoned by the enemy were extensive and formidable.

Of an affair which tested the negro as a soldier, one of the Florida papers gives the following account:

Information having been received that the enemy were about to proceed up the St. Johns with a gunboat and troops, to take possession of the town of Palatka, the General commanding directed Capt. DICKINSON, with 110 men, to proceed at once to Palatka, and if possible prevent the occupation of the place.

Capt. DICKINSON, upon reaching the ground, hurriedly prepared rifle-pits within one hundred yards of the wharf, so located as to conceal his men, and yet so arranged as to enable him to enfilade the wharf from two directions. The gunboat, on making her appearance, moved up very cautiously. After throwing shells in several directions, and no person appearing, she came to the wharf, made fast, and about one hundred men leaped upon the wharf with great glee.

Capt. DICKINSON, watching the foe with an eagle-eye, as soon as the ebony crowd, with their Lieutenant-Colonel, had gained the wharf, gave the order, and a hundred and ten rifles threw their death-dealing contents into the mass.

Then followed the screaming of the darkies, and a rush to the deck of the gunboat. Dead bodies and wounded were hastily thrown upon the deck, and the boat pushed off and left without firing a gun. Thirty or forty were killed and wounded. All honor to Capt. DICKINSON and his gallant men.

## ARRESTED CITIZENS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) papers contain the following correspondence:

RICHMOND, March 30, 1863.

*Hon. R. Ould, Commissioner, etc.:*

DEAR SIR: Many citizens of parts of my district, beyond the lines of our army, who have not been in the military service of the Confederate or State Government, have, at different times, been arrested by the enemy.

They have been discharged from imprisonment only on condition of their taking an oath of neutrality. This oath binds such as take it not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, nor to aid their enemies so long as the United States forces occupy the particular locality where the party is resident. In some instances the obligation has been imposed to the extent that the person so arrested and held will commit no hostile act, nor aid the enemies of the United States during the pending war.

May I ask whether the recent agreement between yourself and Commissioner LUDLOW discharges these obligations when entered into?

Respectfully, W. N. H. SMITH.

RICHMOND, April 1, 1863.

All citizens heretofore arrested by Federal authority, and released upon parole, whether that parole was to return to Federal lines, or to procure the release of any other person, or for any other purpose, or with any sort of obligation, have been declared by the express agreement of the Federal Agent of Exchange released from said parole, or any obligation named therein.

R.O. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

## THE FLORIDA.

In the rebel House of Representatives on April 15, Mr. CLOPTON, of Alabama, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to refund to the State of Alabama the sum paid by said State for the steamer *Flor da.*

The Committee proposed to amend the bill by making the amount payable in eight per cent. bonds of the Confederate States.

After a long debate, the bill was amended and passed. It appropriates $90,000 in bonds bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent., payable at not less than twenty nor more than thirty years, and redeemable at the option of the Government in five years.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

IN GEORGIA.

*From the Charleston Courier.*

There was a heavy frost in the vicinity of Milledgeville, Geo., on the night of April 4. Tender vegetables were cut down. The fruit was not injured, so far as we could learn. Wheat was not advanced enough to be hurt.

On the morning of the first instant, after a continuous rain for three days, interspersed with sleet and hail, there was a heavy black frost in the upper districts of South Carolina and in Middle and Western North Carolina. The mountains in Western North Carolina were covered with snow. It is feared by persons competent to judge that the entire crop of early fruit, peaches, plums, etc., has been killed.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

*From the Jackson Mississippian.*

The wheat crop of Mississippi looks very promising—in fact, it could not be better. There is a large surface of our soil in wheat, promising flour in abundance after the May harvest. If there is no more frost this State will furnish wheat enough to supply half the Confederacy in flour for the next year. There has been comparatively but small crops of cotton planted, which shows the sense of the people. There are, however, occasional instances where planters have overstepped the bounds of reason and patriotism in the cotton line, and we hope blight may fall upon the fields. Corn has been and is being planted with a lavish hand. Blessed are the corn raisers, for they shall not want for bread or buyers.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

*From the Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin.*

We are pleased to learn from several of our most experienced and largest planters that the wheat crop in this section of the country is highly promising, and if the seasons continue favorable, an extraordinarily large crop will be gathered.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

SALT AND IRON.

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

The people of Troup County are forming a company to manufacture and furnish themselves with iron, as they formed a salt company near a year ago, and have furnished themselves with an abundance of salt at low rates. The people of Troup deserve great credit for their enterprise, and we hope many other counties will profit by their example.

We have a private letter from Hon. B. H. BIGHAM. His closing paragraph relates to this subject, and is so interesting that we take the liberty to publish it, hoping that he will excuse us. Our motive is to do good:

"Our people in this section are moving slowly, but, I think, with prudent vigor, for the organization of an Iron Supply Company, on a basis similar to that of our Salt Supply Company. They meet on the first Tuesday in next month for the election of officers, and to complete their organization. I would gladly see movements of the same kind extend through the State. Engrossed in cotton-making, we have been accustomed to regard iron-making as involved in mystery too deep to be obtained by us except with money. But it can be made by us as well as by the people of any country. Indeed, in 1812, under similar pressure, the people made their own iron. It was made during that war at two places on the Ogeechee, from iron ore brought in from Warren an Hancock Counties. It was also made in Clark County. Those people were wise in their day. They did not wait for the pressure or famine (which would surely follow the scarcity and inferiority of agricultural implements.) Let us be wise in our day."

SOAP AND SODA.

*From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Republican.*

We are gratified to learn that a large manufactory for soda and soap is now being erected at Saltville, Washington County, Va., immediately on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The works are being rapidly pushed to completion, and will soon be in full operation.

## "LOYAL LEAGUES."

The Richmond *Sentinel* holds these organizations in great disfavor. It likens them to the famous Catholic Leagues, and concludes a long article with the following paragraph:

"The Western League has already borne dreadful fruit in blood and suffering, hatred and desolation. If its spirit and influence are not checked by a more rational and humane policy, it may continue to bring calamity on this devoted Continent for years. Secessionists may be driven, as Protestants were, from a ravaged and ruined country, but the example of Europe forewarns us that the desert will never blossom again for the oppressors, and that the instrument and the names which belong to them will be consigned to the execration of all coming generations. Let us hope rather for the tardy, reluctant, compulsory confession that the Union was not an end but a means; and, that, when it ceased to promote the great ends of freedom, harmony and good order, it ought to have been, as it has been, dissolved."

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*From the Richmond Sentinel, April 16.*

The *Literary Messenger* for March, which we find on our table, has a number of interesting articles. The opening article, "History of the War," which has been continued through many numbers back, reaches a thrilling epoch in the present number. The disaster at Rich Mountain, the fighting on Cheat River, the fall of Gen. GARNETT, &c., are well related. Then comes the movements which preceded the great battle of Manassas; and having brought us back to the threshold of that sanguinary conflict the narrative is suspended until the next number.

The other articles are of various merit, but all readable and entertaining.

## COTTON AND TOBACCO.

*From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, April 13.*

Cotton and tobacco took quite a tumble yesterday from their lofty eminence. The former could scarcely attract a buyer at 25 cents; while of the latter, if you said tobacco to a fellow, ten to one you get a clip between your two eyes. Well, we expected a tumble, but not quite so soon, and we expect a tumble in provisions shortly. There is more to eat in the land than many think for, and if Government paws could be kept off, it would soon come to light. Stand from under!

## OBITUARY.

DEATH OF JUDGE COOKE.

*From the Richmond Sentinel, April 16.*

Hon. WM. M. COOKE, member of Congress from Missouri, died at the residence of D'ARCY PAUL, in Petersburgh, on Tuesday, in the 40th year of his age. Judge COOKE was a native of Norfolk, and a graduate of the University of Virginia. In St. Louis he held a high position as a jurist, and was known as a fearless State Rights' Democrat. After the secession of the Southern States, he served in the army as Aid of Gov. JACKSON, and on the staff of Gen. PRICE, until he was elected to represent the St. Louis district in the Confederate Congress. He leaves a wife and seven children in St. Louis. Suitable proceedings in respect to his memory will take place in the House of Representatives to-day.

## WRECK OF THE RAM LANCASTER.

The Port Hudson *News* of April 3 states that the wreck of the ram *Lancaster*, lately riddled at Vicksburgh, was caught at Point Coupee a day or two ago. Home provisions and clothing were found in the cabin; also a lot of papers belonging to the boat.

## HON. GEO. E. BADGER.

Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, of Raleigh, is improving in health, and able to be about again. Mr. BADGER was some time ago attacked with paralysis, when his life was almost despaired of.

## THE FIGHT IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

*From the Charleston Mercury, April 11.*

At 2 o'clock P. M., just as the officers had seated themselves for dinner, the first advance of the iron-clad fleet was announced to the commandant of the post. Their anchorage had been within the bar of Ship Channel, off the southern end of Morris Island, some four or five miles from Sumter. Upon inspection, it was judged that good time would be allowed for the conclusion of the meal, and, after communicating the movement by telegraph to headquarters in Charleston, dinner was comfortably dispatched. At 2½ o'clock, after examination of the approaching armament from the terreplein, the order for the "long roll" was issued. The whole garrison knew that the hour of trial was at hand, and the greatest enthusiasm and alacrity prevailed. The men rushed to their guns with shouting and yells of exultation. The regimental band was ordered to the rampart. The garrison flag (the Confederate States) was already flying defiantly from the staff at the northern apex of the pentagonal fortress. The blue and white banner of the Palmetto State was given to the wind on the southwest corner of the work, and the elegant black and white color of the First Regiment South Carolina artillery (regulars) was run up at the southeast angle, in the face of the coming foe. A salute of thirteen unshotted guns was fired, and the band broke forth with the stirring strains of "Dixie."

It was determined to permit the fleet to come well within range before opening fire. Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH A. YATES, who that morning reported for duty, was assigned to the special command of the barbette batteries. Maj. ORMSBY BLANDING was assigned the special command of the casemate batteries. They were both at their posts, with officers, men and guns ready, and awaiting the order to begin the engagement. Col. ALFRED RHETT, the commandant of the post, stood on the parapet, watching the progress of the doughty iron-clad dogs of war. Every heart beat high. Every face was flushed with calm excitement, properly incident to such a moment. On they came, steaming slowly northeastward—seven Monitors, their hulls sunk down to the water level, showing only a black line on the surface, and a projecting turret and smoke-stack each—the *Ironsides*, looming up from the sea a formidable looking monster, and the *Keokuk*, her hull more distinctly visible than the Monitors, and with two turrets, the most dreaded of all the nine.

In front, a Monitor, supposed to be the *Passaic*, commanded by DRAYTON, pushed forward a long raft, forked and fitting her bow, intended to catch, by suspended grapplins-irons, any entanglements, or to explode any torpedoes which might lie in the path of their hostile advance. Next followed, in approximate *echelon*, another Monitor, bearing a pennon, and conjectured to be the flagship of the commanding officer of the fleet. This was succeeded, in the same order, by two others of a similar kind, only distinguishable by slight differences in the adornments of red and white paint upon their generally black turrets and smoke-stacks. These formed the first line or division. After an interval of space, came the *Ironsides*, of much larger proportions, her sleek and glistening black sides rising nigh and frowning above the water. She occupied a central position, and was followed at some distance, by the three remaining Monitors and the *Keokuk* in the rear. These four formed the other line or division of battle.

At 3 o'clock, when the leading gunboat had got eastsoutheast of Sumter, at a distance of about 1,400 yards, Fort Moultrie fired the first gun. The band was hushed at Sumter, the musicians were dispatched to their pieces, and the order was given to open fire, carefully and by battery.

At 3:03 minutes the guns belched forth their fierce thunders upon the foremost monster. Within two minutes there was a response. His shots were directed against Sumter, and the strife was inaugurated. The east and northeast batteries, *en barbette* and in casemate, were those only engaged, together with a mortar battery on one of the ramparts, which fired for a short time. It may be improper to publish, at this juncture, the garrison of the fort, but we may mention that the east barbette battery was officered, as we understand, by Capt. D. Fleming, Lieut. F. D. Blake, Lieut. Jones and Lieut. Julius Rhett, (a volunteer absent from Preston's Battery Light Artillery on sick leave.) The northeast barbette battery was officered by Capt. Harleston, Lieut. McM. King and Lieut. W. S. Simkins. The mortar battery was for a time manned and officered by Capt. Macbeth and Lieut. Julius Alston, who were subsequently transfered to one of the casemate batteries engaged. The other, the largest casemate battery engaged, was commanded by Capt. W. H. Peronneau and Lieut. Fickling, while a third small battery was in charge of Lieut. Grimball.

For thirty minutes the guns of Fort Sumter were concentrated on the leading vessel, irrespective of the answering cannon of the others. The garrison fought with eagerness and impetuosity. They had to be restrained, and after trial, firing by battery, *it was found that, from the small size of the object at a distance of 1,100 to 1,400 yards, and its constant and alternate moving and stopping, it was difficult to keep the guns trained to shoot simultaneously with accuracy.* The method was changed, with apparent advantage, during the course of the engagement. The gunboats fired deliberately, at long intervals. The smoke-stack of the pioneer boat was riddled with balls. The turret was repeatedly struck and impressions distinctly visible. At 3:25 *a flat-headed bolt of chilled iron, projected from a Brooks gun (rifled and banded 7-inch,) struck with manifest damage.* A volume of steam was seen to issue from the creature, and it turned off on a curve toward the east and southeast, steaming out of range and out of the fight. Meantime, the three other Monitors of the first line had bestowed their attention upon the fort with impunity. They now, after the retirement of the supposed *Passaic*, received each, for a brief season, sundry acknowledgments. That bearing the pennon, at 3:37 had its emblem of command cut down by a well directed shot. Its turret and hull were indented. Several shot were visible, *driven and sticking in the iron.* The smoke-stack was repeatedly pierced through. And at 3:45 this invulnerable man-of-war also drew off, followed by the two that had accompanied it.

The *Ironsides* seemed shy of the contest. She fired a few shots at a distance of not less than 1,500 yards, and perhaps as much as 1,800. Three balls were seen to strike her in return. She soon headed off out of range, and was counted out.

The Monitors of the second line were under a concentrated fire, each a few minutes. All were hit, *but apparently with no special injury.* The longer the fight continued the more accurate the firing proved with the gunners of that gallant and admirably trained corps.

The *Keokuk* now boldly advanced, bow on, to 850 yards of the east side of Fort Sumter. *This was the shortest distance attained by any of the fleet, no other venturing so near.* Col. RHETT now requested Lieut.-Col. YATES *to take charge of a Brooks gun* for a few shots, and to sight it carefully himself. The first shot entered the open port-hole of the foremost turret, apparently silencing the boat.

The next ball was a centre shot upon the turret. The third penetrating the bow, some ten feet from the stem, making a large opening at the water line; and a fourth also struck the hull. *During this time a concentric fire was poured into the monster from all the guns that could be brought to bear.* The fire of the fort had been reduced by order to one gun from each battery every five minutes, and was exceedingly precise and effective. For many minutes the boat drifted lifelessly with the tide, under a terrific hail, being torn in different places, and having shot plainly imbedded in the iron armor. *It was strongly hoped that it would be so disabled as to surrender, falling into our hands by capture.* But, after being under punishment forty minutes, it managed to crawl feebly off an escape, giving a parting salute as it was getting out of range to show that the will was there to fight. The following morning it settled down some five hundred yards to sea from the beach toward the south part of Morris Island.

This was the end of the fight. After a short engagement of two hours and twenty-five minutes, *an unprotected

Fourteenth Maine and one company Twenty-fourth Maine Volunteers.

The embarkation was made in the midst of a terrible storm of wind and rain, which delayed us very much. I now directed Col. SMITH to proceed up the railroad to within three miles of Ponchatoula, take position and hold the pass until he heard the signal of attack from me at Wadesboro Landing, when he was to advance and form a junction with me at Ponchatoula. I then proceeded with the main body of the troops up the Tickfaw River and Ponchatoula Creek to Wadesboro Landing, three miles from Ponchatoula. Owing to the great difficulty of navigation in the creek, from its extremely tortuous course, we did not arrive at Wadesboro until about noon of the 24th. I immediately debarked the troops, threw out skirmishers, and advanced toward Ponchatoula. About a half mile from the landing we found the enemy's skirmishers in strong force, and believing from the number of skirmishers that the enemy were in stronger force than we had supposed, immediately formed line of battle, and advanced three companies ahead skirmishing. We drove them steadily before us, the main body never coming within range of their fire, into and through Ponchatoula.

I immediately sent four companies, under command of Capt. TRASK, Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, to the bridge across the Ponchatoula Creek, two miles above Ponchatoula, and dispatched a messenger to Col. SMITH to inform him that we occupied the town. Col. SMITH's regiment arrived about 3 P. M. He had a sharp skirmish, losing three men wounded, but drove the enemy before him.

The enemy made a slight stand at the bridge, and I sent up four companies under Col. BACON to make the work sure. They destroyed that bridge, and also a smaller one a mile this side.

Having accomplished the object of the expedition thus far, and believing the village of Ponchatoula could not be held against forces greater than my own, I ordered the schooners and gunboat in Ponchatoula Creek to the North Pass, and fell back on the afternoon of the 25th to a point three miles south of Ponchatoula, on the railroad with the main body of my command, leaving six companies at Ponchatoula under Maj. CLARK, Sixth regiment Michigan Volunteers, as picket and Provost Guard, with orders to fall back on the main body in case of attack. I here erected a small battery of railroad iron, and mounted one of the field pieces in charge of the detachment of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers. On the evening of the 27th, the enemy appeared in strong force and attacked our pickets at Ponchatoula, the pickets immediately retiring to the main body at the point spoken of.

No firing took place after the skirmishers retreated. As far as we can learn they have a force consisting of two thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry and two twelve pound field pieces.

The point occupied by us could have been easily held against this force, but owing to the difficulty of getting rations for the troops up from the Pass, I determined to fall back to the bend in the railroad, about eight miles this side of Ponchatoula, and did so last night, where I now am. I am erecting a small battery at this point. I forgot to mention that on our arrival at Wadesboro Landing we found the schooner *L. H. Innis*, in flames. We also found two schooners loaded with cotton.

We have captured some twelve prisoners, which have been sent on to New-Orleans. Owing to the very bad weather, the march over the trestle work from Kenner, was not only difficult, but dangerous, and many of our men were compelled to fall out by means of hurts received by falling through the trestle-work. The skirmish on the 24th was conducted by Capts. GRIFFIN, Company A; MONTGOMERY, Company H, and Lieut. DICKEY, Company E, Sixth Michigan Volunteers, who bore themselves admirably, and on the afternoon of the 26th by Company D, Sixth Michigan Volunteers, under Lieut. MCILVAINE, and Company K, under Capt. CHAPMAN, and Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, Capt. TROOP, the whole under command of Maj. CLARK, Sixth Michigan Volunteers, and the pickets were brought in in good shape.

I feel very much obliged to Lieut.-Col. SMITH for his hearty and effective cooperation throughout the entire expedition. Lieut. C. W. STONE, Quartermaster of the expedition, has labored earnestly and efficiently, and accomplished a great deal with very few facilities.

I cannot close this report without returning my thanks for the assistance rendered me by Capt. PEASE, of your Staff, during his stay with me. He was continually by my side, ready to assist me in every possible way. Capt. BAILEY also rendered me valuable service in the erection of breastworks. I inclose Col. SMITH's report, also, a communication from the enemy.

My total loss is nine wounded—none seriously, while the enemy is reported at three killed and eleven wounded—one mortally.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. CLARK, Col. Com'd Expedition.

To Capt. W. HOFFMAN, A. A. Gen. New-Orleans, La.

### COL. SMITH'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 165TH REGIMENT N. Y. V.,
PONCHATOULA, March 25, 1863.

*Lieut. Dickey, A. A. A. G.:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the orders of the Colonel commanding, I disembarked my battalion on the morning of the 24th, at about 8½ A. M., and took up the march about 10½ A. M., along the railroad across Jones' Island to the North Pass, which I crossed immediately and halted on the north side in obedience to orders, sending out an advanced guard. They discovered a rebel picket about one mile beyond guarding two schooners loaded with cotton. They drove the pickets before them and seized the schooners. The Captain of one of the schooners was killed while coming toward us to notify me (as was alleged by his companions) that the cotton belonged to the subjects of a foreign power. Not hearing further from the Colonel commanding I pushed on across the trestle-work and bivouacked for the night on the railroad, the rebel pickets keeping up a continued firing during the night. At daybreak I moved forward and halted at the opening in the pine woods. This was a very strong position and could have been successfully held against a large force by a very few men; and as I had been ordered to remain at this place until hearing the signal from Col. CLARK, I did not attempt to move further on, but only to hold my position. At 8 A. M. a flag of truce advanced from Col. MILLER, commanding the rebel forces, when I received from him the inclosed communication in relation to the cargoes of the two schooners. You will also please find inclosed my answer to the communication. At about 1 P. M. I heard the signal and advanced and drove the enemy into the woods. About two miles from Ponchatoula we met the party sent by the Colonel commanding to inform us that he was in the town; moved rapidly forward and arrived here about 3 P. M. I have to report three men wounded slightly.

Very respectfully, yours,

ABEL SMITH, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel Com'g.

We have word that a second expedition is preparing, in which the Zouaves are to take part. There is an excellent state of feeling among the men. They are anxious to see service, and when they do, you may depend that they will render a good account of themselves. The following are the officers of the regiment,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding—ABEL SMITH, Jr.
Major—GOUVERNEUR CARR.
Surgeon—JAMES FERGUSON.
Assistant Surgeon—GEO. C. HUBBARD.
Acting Adjutant—Lieut. CHAS. R. CARVILLE.
Quartermaster—ASHER M. ELLSWORTH.
Aid—NATHAN S. PUTNAM.

COMPANY A.—Captain, Felix Agnus; First Lieutenant, E. Hampton Mulford; Second Lieutenant, Chas. A. Walker.

COMPANY B.—Captain, Henry W. Hicks, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Edward G. Hoffman; Second Lieutenant, DeForest H. Thomae.

COMPANY C.—Captain, Wm. W. Stephenson; First Lieutenant, W. Henry Vance; Second Lieutenant, Gustave F. Linquist.

COMPANY D.—Captain, Wm. R. French; First Lieutenant, Barry Fox.

COMPANY E.—Captain, Henry C. Inwood; First Lieutenant, John P. Morris; Second Lieutenant, E. Bayard Webster.

COMPANY F.—Captain, Gould H. Thorp; First Lieutenant, James B. Vose; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. Walker.

There has been one death by disease, and three men have been accidentally killed since the regiment left New-York on the 18th of December last. Private SPICER J. RUDEROW, of Company A, died, in January, of typhoid fever. Corporal DAVID BROWN, of Company D, was shot during the same month, while on guard, by the accidental falling of a stack of muskets. Private GEORGE HOCTOR and Corporal ANDREW JACKSON, both of Company E, were killed last week. The first, while on guard, was accidentally shot by the Corporal of the guard; the last was killed by a piece of shell fired from the United States gunboat *Portsmouth*, which, by some strange carelessness, lay above the camp of the Zouaves. They were all estimable men, and their early death is deeply regretted. It has been proposed by Gen. BANKS to convert the battalion into a regiment of mounted zouaves. The matter is under consideration. It would make a magnificent and dashing cavalry corps.

EPISTOLOGRAPHOS.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*From the Picayune, April 12.*

For a long time past, the Bar in this city has been extremely desirous that the State Supreme Court should be reorganized. There were many cases on the docket of the old Court which could not (it was thought) be properly brought before the Provisional Court, on account of the difference between the laws governing the United States Circuit and District Courts, and those of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Gen. SHEPLEY, Military Governor, has yielded to the wish of the Bar, and has reëstablished the Supreme Court.

### Obituary.

On Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863, the gallant Lieutenant Commanding THOMAS MCKEAN BUCHANAN, United States Navy, lost his life by a ball, shot from a rifle-pit near the mouth of the Teche. He was Commander of the fleet, and was highly beloved and appreciated by those under him. He was a gallant and brave officer, and all praise is due him who avenged his death; for we can well say that the navy lost one of its bravest officers and the American Union one of its truest sons. None knew him but to love him, for he was courageous, generous and kind. Lieut. BUCHANAN went to New-Orleans but a few short months ago, and was among the first to display heroic and gallant traits of character. His name is identified with the exploits of the *New-London*, on the Lake, and he has also been in command of the *Creole* and *Gray Cloud*, and his name is held in fond remembrance by the distressed people of the Lake shore, to whom he had shown many acts of kindness. He never forgot those who were the first to come forward and put themselves under the protection of the Union flag, and avow themselves supporters of the cause.

Come all you navy officers and marines! When in action think of the deeply lamented and brave THOS. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, whose untimely death must and shall be avenged, for he lived beloved and died lamented.

On Thursday, the 21st of January, several of the ladies of New-Orleans went to perform the pious duty of decorating his tomb with the United States flag and some choice flowers, but on arriving at the cemetery they were disappointed at finding the body had been removed a few hours previously, and they were thus unable to show the respect due so brave a man.

## AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

### Movements of the French—Counter Movements of the Mexicans—Respective Strength of the Armies—Deserters—A Battle at Chalco, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, March 19, 1863.

The French army is still lying before Peubla. The only move of any importance they have made lately is the occupation of Huamantla with a force of about 5,000 soldiers. Huamantla is distant from the City of Mexico about 150 miles. There seems, however, to be an opinion amongst some few of the military men that the French intend to try and get in the rear of Peubla and attack it both in front and rear. If they can accomplish such a move, it will, undoubtedly, be a good one. If that should be the case they would have to take San Martin first, and the probabilities are that there the strife will soon commence. San Martin is situated on the main road, between here and Peubla, about 25 miles this side of Peubla. It is now considered a point of great importance. Gen. COMONFORT left here with some 12,000 soldiers, called the army of the reserve, and it was generally understood that he was to fortify this point and remain there, and in the case of the defeat of ORTEGA, or if he were compelled to abandon Peubla, he would then fall back to San Martin with his forces, where a final stand was to be made. But since then, the French having moved a portion of their army to Huamantla, Gens. ORTEGA and COMONFORT have returned here to consult with the President and Ministers in regard to their future movements.

It is rumored that a short time since, the Mexican guerrillas captured a bearer of dispatches from the General to the French Government. In the correspondence found upon him, Gen. FOREY stated that he had not sufficient forces to advance on Puebla. The French, in the commencement of their campaign in Mexico, quite underrated the Mexican soldiers in comparison with their own troops. They imagined that all they had to do was simply to land on Mexican soil and march to the City of Mexico; that the Mexicans would scarcely offer them resistance; that the name of the French soldier would be a terror to the Mexicans. But to their astonishment, and at the cost of one year's campaign, they have been taught a lesson which they will not fail to remember, as they make their advance further into the interior, that the Mexican soldiers do not fear them, and will fight them on an equal footing in regard to numbers, for that has been fully shown in the battle of the 5th of May before Puebla. From all information I have been able to get, the two armies were about equal, and the Mexicans whipped them badly, so that they showed their backs to their foes. That battle has given a great deal of confidence to the Mexicans. Thus far in Mexico the French have made nothing but a succession of blunders, and their own countrymen are ashamed of their movements. There is a very large French population in the City of Mexico, in almost every branch of business. The French are the principal population engaged in it, and most of them have been residents for many years. Some of them have intermarried with the Mexicans. They are heartily sick of the present war. They say that their social as well as business relations with the Mexicans have always been harmonious as well as honorable, and that they are now looked upon with distrust as well as suspicion by the Mexicans, which makes it very unpleasant for them. They, as a body, are opposed to the invasion of Mexico by France.

The Mexicans are carrying on a guerrilla war in the lower part of the country, harassing greatly the rear of the French army, in seizing their supplies. A few weeks since they captured a mule train, with 200 tierces of wine, also clothing and provisions, which was intended for the French army before Peubla.

I find a great many deserters from the French army in the City of Mexico. Desertion is now quite a common practice. It is also currently reported that a number of the Ninety-ninth regiment have been shot for attempting to desert.

There was a battle fought a short distance from a town called Chalco, about twenty-five miles from the City of Mexico, between the Government forces, under Gen. CUILLAN, and the Reactionaries, under Gen. MORET, on the 8th inst., in which CUILLAN beat them, and compelled the Reactionaries to seek refuge in the mountains. The forces engaged numbered about 800.

At the present time, the Government is still engaged in building fortifications around the City of Mexico, and have employed daily some 2,000 laborers. They have also cut down all the shade-trees which were on each side of the main road or paseos leading to the place; and they have also ordered all the cannon, as well as small arms, from the interior to the city. There is no doubt it is the intention of the Government to resist to the last. I think the Mexican army greatly lacks efficient officers; the majority of them are very unfit for the positions they hold.

Mexico at the present time is very dull in a business point of view. There are scarcely any goods of any description in the country, and everything is very high. Cotton goods are very scarce; also, the raw material. Cotton is now worth from 50 to 60 cents a pound. There has been quite a large amount of cotton brought into Mexico from Texas, by the way of Saltillo and San Luis, in exchange for woolen goods. The firm of HOPE & Co., extensive manufacturers of serapes, blankets and cloths, have scarcely any goods in store or at the factory, having exchanged or at least sold them to other parties, who have exchanged them to the Confederates. The same can be said of the factory at Guanajuato. There are scarcely any woolen or coarse mixed goods to be bought now in Mexico; they have all gone in the same direction.

The roads between Acapulco and the City of Mexico are almost impassable, and it is almost impossible to transmit any letters to California by any other route. It is a source of great annoyance that the road is left in this condition. There is a band of robbers called the Platiades, who make the mountains between here and Cuernavaca their home, who rob everybody who passes. There is another source of annoyance from a small band of Reactionaires, who are likewise on the same road, commonly at either a small town called Topohlca, or at Suchimilco. These parties generally stop the mail, and take all the letters and newspapers and destroy them. They have also been compelled to withdraw the stage from the road between here and Cuernavaca, they having robbed the stations of the horses, but I understand that the Government intends to send a sufficient force of soldiers to keep the road clear, and keep hereafter forces on the road. If such be the case, there will be no trouble in transmitting all letters by this route with some degree of certainty of their arriving at their destination, but latterly, almost every mail that has left here has been robbed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, March 20, 1863.

Some important information has just been received in regard to the movements of the French army. They have advanced a portion of their army to a city called Teapeaca. They are also moving their forces, which were at Huamantla, on the road toward Tlaxcala. There are a great many surmises as to their object in moving in this direction. Some argue that it is done to get in the rear of Puebla, and enable them to intercept communication between the City of Mexico and Puebla: also, that if they advance with a sufficient force and with rapidity so as to reach San Martin before it is placed in a proper state of defence, they will attack it, and if successful, they will have an army both in front and rear of the army of Puebla. It is, however, all guesswork. But a short time now remains when it will develop itself.

In the meantime the Mexicans are very sanguine that they will be able to maintain their positions. They say that they have 34,000 soldiers at Puebla and its vicinity; also plenty of good cannon and ammunition. Their army is well armed and equipped. They have an arsenal in the City of Mexico, in which they manufacture cannon, rifles and muskets, which is kept at work night and day. They also have in the City of Mexico all the old cannon which were formerly at the Castle San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz. They are breaking these up, and are casting or making rifled cannon of them, of which class they seem to have quite a large number. They also say that they have in the City of Mexico and its environs some 20,000 soldiers, and more arriving daily, which would give them now, if it is true, over 50,000 soldiers at or near the city. With such a force, properly armed, they ought to be able to make an able resistance to the advance of the French, which I think they will. As I have said, however, they are very badly officered. The City of Mexico is being placed in a proper state of defence, and they are neither sparing money nor labor to make it impregnable.

## AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

### Col. Connor's Promotion—Depredations by the Indians—Convicted of Resisting the Execution of the Laws—Pardon by Gov. Harding.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

Col. CONNOR has been made a Brigadier-General for his great victory over the Indians at Bear River, a few weeks since, and on Sunday a salute of the prescribed number of guns announced the fact to the startled citizens of Salt Lake. Col. CONNOR is understood to be panting after active service, and to scarcely relish the monotony of camp life in Utah.

One hundred of the California volunteers are on the way for the scene of the recent Indian attacks on the mail route west—fifty northward along the Humboldt, twenty-five directly on the mail route, and twenty-five through Skull Valley. Willow and Boyd's Stations have also been attacked by the savages, who, from the latter place, stole three horses and burnt a quantity of hay. No apprehensions are entertained that any serious interruption of communication will ensue.

There are some signs that there will be a little work for Gen. CONNOR's command on the emigrant routes north of this Territory, next Summer and Fall. Wounded or unwounded, it appears that about fifty Indians escaped from the Bear River fight, including SAN PITCH and SAG WITCH. They are a little troublesome now around the northern settlements, picking up a horse or a beef here and another there. Many of the wounded and those supposed to have been killed played "possum" until a chance arose to get away, by floating down stream or otherwise. They openly boast that they have not yet reformed their predatory habits, and have no immediate purpose of doing so. On the contrary, they vaunt that they are still good for a brush with the soldiers if they enter their hunting or stealing grounds. It will be well for emigrants to the northern gold mines on Oregon, to be thoroughly armed and prepared for sudden murderous attack or crippling theft.

The following are the persons convicted, before Judge KINNEY, of resisting the execution of the law, and fined $100 each:

Peter L. McCue, Edward Moss, Daniel Smith, James Richardson, John B. Ledgeway, Josiah D. Price, Richard John Livingston, William White, John A. Mather, Jas. Mather, Richard D. Alvey, John A. Merrick, Alexandre Warrenton, Peter McCue, Jr., David Park, William F. Rogers, Wm. McGhie, Elizah L. Chappell, William Hill, John Cook, David Thomas, Peter John Moss, Jos. Taylor, John Eames, Matthew Mudd, Jas. Bowman, Robert E. Fariey, Wm. W. Thomas, Wm. Chamberlain, Alex. Dow, John Inn, John Trahaird, John C. Edwards, Jas. Laird, Andrew Lee, John Gray, Wm. Adams, Jos. Dove, Thos. L. Williams, Wm. Davis, Alonzo Brown, Edward Lloyd, Hugh Davis, Hugh Park, John Petrie, Samuel Halse, Elijah Clifford, George Thomas, Gudman Gudmansen, Chas. Higham, Peter Moffat, Alex Richardson, James Dove, John F. Reese, Jorge Dove, Jens Christiansen, Lars Christian Hansen, Andres Jensen, Swen Harg, Soren Peter Rasmussen, Hans Peterson, Peter Peterson, John Peter Sorenson, Neils Larsen, Neils Anderson, Michael Christian Christiansen, Jens Paulson, Neils Peterson, Lars Christian Larsen, Hans Aggerson, John C. Loosley, Lebrecht Barr, John Nelson, Neils Rasmussen Beck, Christiansen, Jensen, Rasmus Rasmussen, James Peterson, Lars Olsen, Jens Christian Sorensen, Hans Peter Smith, Andres Anderson, Andres Christofersen, Hans Hansen, Ole Rosenblade and Peter Sorensen.

It will be readily perceived that the Scandinavian race is largely represented in this list.

On Friday the following persons were found guilty of murder in the second degree: Peter Kiemgard, Christian Neilson, Abraham Taylor, Kaelrup, Neilson, Jens Christiansen, Andrew Lee, and Andrew M. Mason—KLEMGARD to undergo fifteen years' imprisonment, CHRISTIAN NEILSON twelve years, and the others ten years each, all with hard labor. RICHARD COOK, JOHN PARSONS and JOHN E. JONES plead guilty to the charge of resisting an officer, and were fined each $100 and costs. I notice that quite a number of persons have been naturalized at this term of Court.

Gov. HARDING, yesterday, gave a "full and perfect pardon" to those above named convicted of murder in the second degree, and it is stated that to-day he has remitted the fines of all those who were convicted of resisting the laws, and saddled the costs upon the Territory. This action, amounting in effect to a veto upon the proceedings of the District Court, will be applauded by the released and some others, but will tend to render the Governor still more unpopular with most of the inhabitants of the Territory. Without entering into the merits of the case, I may say broadly, on general principles of policy, that under the circumstances he should have betrayed more wisdom in his Excellency if he had not been quite so unreserved in the exercise of the pardoning power. An officer was resisted, blood of the *posse* was shed, and a full and complete pardon of every person should not have followed with such impudent haste upon the heels of conviction. Such action will but widen the gulf of hatred which now exists between the Governor and the citizens. The Deseret *News* designates the pardon a "damnable interference with the administration of justice."

The Court was open for United States business on Monday. To-day the Grand Jury have indicted CHARLES DAVEY for buying arms from a United States soldier.

For several years there has not been a finer March for agricultural labors than the present. The soil is exceedingly dry, and an extraordinary amount of work has been done for the season, both in sowing and planting. Some of the nurseries have already sold out their stock of apple trees, and apricots and plums are being rapidly thinned. In fact, from the organization of the Territory, it is stated that never before was there such a run for fruit trees for planting. The favorite and principal stock is apple trees. No cherry and few pear trees are yet attainable for general planting, and peach trees are so common as to be given away.

### The Overslaughed Naval Officers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It seems to have almost escaped the notice of the Press that the bill which provided for the restoration to rank of officers who were overslaughed by the Naval Advisory Board, has been "pocketed" by the President, and will not be acted upon without entering into the merits of the decisions pronounced by the Board. In the cases of these officers there is but one opinion as to the injustice done them by the manner in which it instituted its investigations. The inquiries were carried on with closed doors—the officers whose professional conduct was impeached, were neither allowed to be present or to be represented by counsel—the evidence was entirely *ex parte*, and no record of the proceedings was kept of their character. Some idea may be formed from the fact that against several of the officers overslaughed there was not a scratch of the pen on the books of the Department.

It was not to be expected that decisions so outrageously unjust, and so contrary to all legal and constitutional principles, would be suffered to pass unchallenged. Appeals were accordingly made to the President on behalf of two or three of the officers, who it was notorious had been shelved through motives of personal ill-feeling on the part of individual members of the Board. Mr. LINCOLN referred their cases back to the Navy Department, with a recommendation that something should be done. The Secretary of the Navy, though admitting their hardships, stated that he was powerless to apply a remedy, as the act under which the Advisory Board was appointed left him no discretion in the matter.

All that now remained was an appeal to Congress itself. A bill was accordingly introduced, providing for the relief and reinstatement of those officers who could make out their claims to redress. To show how perfectly fair and undivested of all improper influences was this measure, I will briefly state its provisions. In the first place, it authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to order an open Court of Inquiry, whose duty it shall be to carefully scrutinize the mental, moral, physical and professional qualifications of those officers who were not recommended as worthy of further promotion by the Naval Advisory Board. Said Court is ordered to report, in writing, with a full statement of the testimony in each case, whether the officer before them has the necessary qualifications to perform efficiently, both at sea and on shore, all the duties of the grade to which he would have been promoted but for the action of the Advisory Board. The finding is in each case to be submitted to the President for his approval, and if approved by him he is authorized to nominate the officer for promotion, or to appoint him, during the recess of the Senate, to the grade to which the decision of the Court of Inquiry shall assign him, according to seniority. When the finding is adverse to the officer seeking relief, he is to be placed on the retired list, in the grade to which he at present belongs. The other provisions of the bill regulate the pay of the officer so promoted, and direct that for the future these Naval Advisory Boards shall keep a true and faithful record of their proceedings, as well as of the testimony taken in each case, the same to be subject to the approval of the President, without which no report or recommendation is to be acted upon.

The bill passed both Houses of Congress almost without a dissentient voice. No measure introduced during the session in fact, secured such unanimity of support. It was felt that a great injustice had been done, that private animosity had been allowed to subvert constitutional and legal principles, and that the interests of the country and of the service would suffer, unless redress was awarded. And now, in the face of these facts, we are told that the President has refused to sign the bill, and to give it the authority of law, although he is vested by it with full discretion either to sanction or set aside the decisions pronounced under it. The Executive surely does not mean to identify himself with the proceedings of the Naval Advisory Board, which have met with the unanimous reprobation of Congress and the country. Mr. LINCOLN's good feeling and sense of justice, will, it is to be hoped, prevent his committing such a blunder, the more particularly as no political interest is to be subserved by it.

Although the time allowed him to affix his signature to the bill, and to give it the form of law, has lapsed, he still has it in his power to order a Court of Inquiry in individual cases, and to temporarily give effect to its decisions until Congress has an opportunity of re-enacting some fresh measure of relief.

A FRIEND OF THE NAVY.

## OUR SUFFOLK CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Threats of the Rebels to Recapture Suffolk—The Advance of Longstreet's Forces—Skirmishing Along the Lines—Reconnoissances, Losses, &c.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, April 18, 1863.

Rumors threatening the recapture of Suffolk and Norfolk have been more or less rife since the occupation of this place, now nearly a year ago. The inhabitants here (utterly Secesh) have repeatedly prophecied their deliverence from Yankee rule, and the annihilation of all fortifications in this vicinity. The formidable rebel host, long expected, came at last, and so suddenly as to be, I presume, somewhat of a surprise even to our most vigilant and active Commanding General.

A week ago last evening, the enemy advanced on all the roads in our front, our pickets contesting and falling gradually back.

On the South Quay road a Lieutenant and eleven men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, the outermost picket, were surprised and captured. On the Petersburgh road the New-York mounted rifles stood their ground gallantly, but also lost seven men cut off from the reserve and captured. The enemy did not show himself on the Edenton road until three days after. Saturday evening last the bridge crossing the Nansemond was blown up—leaving the cavalry on the other side, who, after skirmishing considerably with the enemy, retarding his advance, stationed the last picket in sight of the gunboats, and swam their horses across the river. The gunboat *Smith Briggs* commenced shelling the enemy at long range on Sunday afternoon, but elicited no heavy replies. Monday and Tuesday there was considerable skirmishing in front of our works to the left, and along the line of the Nansemond. Tuesday the river was for a short time completely blockaded by rebel batteries and sharpshooters. A battery, erected about three miles below the town, was demolished by our artillerists in short order. The enemy is undoubtedly in considerable force along the banks of the river, with the intention evidently of crossing—if the attack upon Suffolk is *real*. Several of our gunboats have been injured, and one, the *Mount Washington*, disabled. Our people, however, are keeping a bright lookout on this side the river, and the rebels will show prudence by remaining quietly where they are.

A reconnoissance was made on the Edenton Road, Wednesday morning, by two squadrons of cavalry, under command of Maj. PATTON, and two companies of infantry, the whole under command of Col. MAHON. They drove the enemy some distance, with heavy loss. Our own loss was less than twelve killed and wounded. Maj. PATTON charged the enemy at daybreak, capturing his camp equipage and routing him.

Telegraphic communication with Norfolk was cut off for a short time day before yesterday, by a rebel guerrilla, who escaped with a patrol as a prize.

The roads toward Norfolk and Portsmouth are now securely guarded. It is presumed that the rebels will attempt to destroy the railway tracks at Deep Creek, but the attempt, if made, will be foiled.

No reliable opinion can be formed of the intentions of the rebels—whether they hope to take the place by siege, assault or strategy. Any way, rest assured ample provision has been made to hold this place at all hazards, and perhaps we may assume the offensive.

In a skirmish yesterday on the South Quay road, we lost four men killed and fourteen wounded.

APRIL 19.—The loss of the gunboats has been severe. Three pilots have been killed. Our entire loss since the affair commenced must reach nearly a hundred killed, wounded or missing. The chief engineer of the rebel Gen. FRENCH's staff was captured yesterday, on the banks of the Nansemond. C.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### A Sketch of Recent Events—Activity of Gen. Keyes.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

The quiet that has reigned for the past season in this Department seems suddenly to have been broken up. Major-Gen. KEYES assumed command of the Department on the 6th inst. Hardly had he done so before Gen. FOSTER called for reinforcements to relieve him from his perilous position. Gen. KEYES was at first disposed to send them, but immediately found it impossible. The enemy had assumed a threatening attitude, and made demonstrations which gave the impression that the rebels had determined to repossess themselves of the Peninsula as well as Suffolk and Norfolk.

Gen. KEYES at once appreciated the whole situation. With his accustomed energy and activity he proceeded immediately to examine our whole position, and all the surroundings and approaches on the south side of the James River with which he was not before acquainted. He went at once to Suffolk, examined personally our whole line, and made such arrangements, in conjunction with Gen. PECK, as to best hold in check the overwhelming forces of the enemy, under LONGSTREET, which menaced the place.

It was necessary to go from Suffolk by the Nansemond River, as it was reported that the enemy were in force on the left bank and their position must be ascertained. The Nansemond is a narrow and tortuous stream. The left bank was found to be lined with rebel sharpshooters and masked batteries, and the boats had to run the gauntlet and were "well peppered." The *Mount Washington* was struck many times, and the pilot-house, in which the General was sitting, received seven shots, fortunately without injuring any one, and the boat came through safely. The object of the trip was gained.

A large force of the enemy, under Gen. WISE, has attacked Williamsburgh and threatened Fort Magruder, but the fort stopped their progress down the Peninsula. Wishing to ascertain the truth of reports, Gen. KEYES went on board the gunboat *Commodore Morris*, Capt. GILLIS commanding, and went up the York River, and thence into the Pamunkey. About a mile above West Point, a rebel battery was discovered on a bluff, which opened fire on the gunboat The battery consisted of four Whitworth 20-pounder guns, and is supported by a brigade of infantry. The shot fell thickly around the *Commodore Morris*. A brisk cannonading ensued. The guns of the *Morris* immediately returned the fire with considerable effect, several shots being thrown into the rebel work. Night coming on, the *Commodore Morris* dropped out of range, and returned with the General to Yorktown.

The public have not yet done justice to Gen. KEYES. Among all the officers who wear the uniform of the United States, there is none more energetic, more zealous, more loyal to the good cause. He is deservedly popular, not only with his immediate Staff but with all the troops in the Department.

OBSERVER.

### The Negro Regiments on the Mississippi.

A letter from New-Providence, La., dated the 14th, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following interesting information:

"The all-absorbing topic in camp is the organization of the negro regiments. Gen. THOMAS, before leaving Lake Providence for Young's Point, issued an order, giving Gen. MCPHERSON authority to commission officers for three regiments from the Seventeenth army corps. The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth regiments will be officered from MCPHERSON's command. The contraband troops are styled, in Gen. THOMAS' order, 'Arkansas Volunteer Infantry of African descent.' Each man is to be furnished with one coat, one pair of overalls, two shirts, two pair of socks, one cap, one pair of shoes, one blanket, one knapsack, one canteen and one haversack. They are to receive the same compensation as provided for white soldiers. When fully organized, the regiments are to report for duty to Gen. GRANT. They are to be enlisted for five years, unless sooner discharged. The soldiers indorse the new measure heartily. But very few soldiers have yet been heard to express their disapprobation, and the growls have mostly come from men who were disappointed in their expectations to receive commissions from Gen. THOMAS. The sentiment of the army is acquiescence in this or any other measure that contributes to the termination of the war. I have no doubt the disloyal men in the North will circulate private advices from the army of disaffection and mutiny among the soldiers on account of the "nigger equality" scheme now being carried out; but I speak advisedly, when I say that there is no foundation whatever for such a report. Even the regiments raised in Southern Illinois, and which boast of their Democratic proclivities and their eternal hatred of "Abolitionism," give their sanction to the new policy, and wish it God speed.

The Eighth regiment of "Arkansas Volunteers of African descent" will be officered by the following men: Colonel, HIRAM SCOFIELD, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eighth division; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fred. E. Peebles, A. D. C. to Gen. MCARTHUR; Major, Charles E. Compton; Adjutant, T. Sumner Greene; Quartermaster, Christopher N. Wilson; Surgeon, N. W. Horton; Captains, Lyman Banks, O. L. Eastman, Wm. Parkinson, F. M. Pickett, Frank Bishop, J. E. Dolphin, Mark Hathaway, W. T. Devereaux, Joseph L. Cooper and H. C. Wilson. The captains in this, as in the other regiments, were selected from privates, non-commissioned officers and lieutenants.

The officers of the Ninth regiment are as follows: Colonel, JOHN C. KLINCK, Assistant Quartermaster of Seventeenth Army Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel, Van E. Young, Fourteenth Wisconsin; Major, Theron Tucker, First Kansas; Adjutant, S. H. Ingham, Eleventh Illinois; Quartermaster, P. R. Skinner, Quartermaster's Clerk; Surgeon, J. M. Bowen; Assistant Surgeon, A. C. Davis, Tenth Iowa; Captains, Denis P. Greeley, L. Crawford, R. W. Hulbert, G. V. Stevens, George A. Foster, N. J. Smith, B. F. Stevens, John R. Thompson, Hiram L. Randall.

The officers of the Tenth are: Maj. LEIB, of the Eighth Illinois, Colonel; Capt. Page, of the Twentieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieut. Owen, of the Twentieth Ohio, Major. The last-named officer has been, for several months, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General for the Ohio brigade, and is abundantly qualified for the position. The company-officers of this regiment have not yet been selected. They will be from the Twentieth Illinois, Seventh Wisconsin, Twentieth and Seventy-eighth Ohio.

A rendezvous is being established at Lake Providence, where the men will be collected together preparatory to their organization into regiments and companies. The organization into regiments and companies. The emancipated contrabands now within our lines will be taken first. All who do not volunteer will be "conscripted." Steamboats will then be sent up the river to visit the different plantations between here and Helena, from which recruits can be obtained. An expedition will also be sent to Bayou Macon, where there are large numbers of contrabands, some of whom are reported anxious to enlist. There will be no difficulty experienced in raising ten or twelve regiments in this department.

### The Traitors in the West.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. CARRINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
INDIANAPOLIS, April 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—1. In the face of appeals to the people to give up the illegal practice of wearing concealed weapons, and to abandon secret and armed associations, the practice continues. The inevitable result has been the loss of valuable lives. It is the clear duty of every good citizen of whatever party, to maintain order and stop these things at once. It is as clearly the duty of the Press to concur in such action. There can be no half and half policy. No party can gain character by the recognition of such societies. They aspire to local power, independent of both State and General Government. They can import, but cannot insure the rights of any.

2. *Marked* among such Associations are the Knights of the Golden Circle. Their oaths are disloyal. Their signs and signals are disloyal. Let all calm and reasoning citizens who have entered their lodges renounce them. They have met with arms in their hands. They have guarded the approach to those meetings with armed sentinels. They have used their influence to protect deserters. They have passed resolutions to defy United States law and the Government of the United States which protects them. They who shall still adhere to their obligations and continue their secret drill are denounced as public enemies, to be dealt with as such.

3. The habit of attending public meetings armed is another evil too common and portentous of mischief. Let every citizen go with the right temper to his political meeting, nor fear that any will interfere with his rights, nor doubt that he will be protected in their enjoyment. But it should never be forgotten that in times of public peril it becomes the absorbing interest of every citizen to subordinate everything to the general good, and direct all party issues so that the preservation of the Government in its integrity and entirety shall be unqualified and sure.

4. In this connection let it not be forgotten that violent party-an harangues do no good; but embitter all other issues. Emblems, that in other times might be adopted at pleasure, only incite animosity when they are borrowed from such as are recognized by rebels, and had their origin with the first prisoners brought to the North. They, from their dress, were denominated "Butternuts." They early adopted the Copperhead upon their banners, and it is still maintained upon the flags of several rebel States.

It is a very *slight sacrifice*, to forbear their use as a party emblem, when it is undeniable that their early association with the rebel cause has given them a character which complicates relations of party and creates constant conflict and alarm in more than half the counties of this State. Their use gives no prestige to the party with which their wearers assume to identify themselves, but compromises it with the people.

5. Will leading men and the Press, of all parties, believe that the Commanding Officer of this District truly represents his Government and theirs, in expressing his purpose to regard the rights of all, while holding absolutely and unqualifiedly to the maintenance of our common country. For men who plot our overthrow there is but one issue. With this, neither of the leading political parties is charged. Of this, the Knights of the Golden Circle, in their leaders, are guilty. This appeal, preceded by repeated notice of their existence and aims, and while denouncing them, is coupled with the earnest hope that all good men will unite in the objects expressed, to adhere to the habits of peace, and forbear the use of words or emblems that embitter parties, and compromise or outrage the loyal sentiments of any.

By command of Brig.-Gen. CARRINGTON.
H. E. MADISON, Lieutenant and A. D. C., Acting A. A. G.

### Important

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1863.


### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

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| One copy one year | $3 00 |
| Two copies one year | 5 00 |
| Five copies one year | 12 00 |

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

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| One copy one year | $2 00 |
| Three copies one year | 5 00 |
| Ten copies one year | 15 00 |
| Twenty copies one year | 25 00 |

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

We have an account this morning, from the Army of the Potomac, of a dashing raid into Port Royal, on the south side of the Rappahannock, on Thursday morning last. An expedition, consist- of the Fourteenth, Brooklyn, and Nineteenth Indiana, crossed the river on pontoons at Port Conway, suprised a detachment of rebel cavalry at Port Royal, captured twenty or more of them, burnt a number of army wagons, and brought away several horses and mules. On the approach of a superior force of the enemy, our men retired across the river, and returned to camp in safety. The rain-storm ceased on the Rappahannock on Friday night, and the roads are again rapidly drying.

One of the most successful affairs which have recently occurred was that at Celina, Tenn., a day or two ago. Gen. WRIGHT, in command at Louisville, telegraphs to Gen. BURNSIDE that the town of Celina was destroyed, together with 100,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky, a quantity of flour, sugar, coffee, tea, etc., and forty boats, which had been used for transportation on the Cumberland. The rebels admit a loss of ninety killed, while we had but one man wounded and one missing.

The running of the Vicksburgh batteries, on Monday last, by a lot of gunboats and transports, carrying a large force of troops, is confirmed. The transports were the *Tigress, Empire City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Cheeseman* and *Harrison*. The transports ran past Warrentown without difficulty, the rebel batteries having been silenced there.

The new iron-clad gunboat *Choctaw* has just joined the fleet above Vicksburgh.

A dispatch from Cincinnati makes the rather improbable statement that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of the rebel forces in Eastern Tennessee, part of which recently invaded Kentucky. It is reported, according to the same authority, hat our forces have nearly reached Cumberland Gap, and that Gen. BURNSIDE will soon enter the field in person to carry on a campaign in Eastern Tennessee.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following as the scheme for the capture of Mare Island, which caused such a scare a few weeks ago. The plan contemplated was for a body of Secessionists over 200 in number, (said to be known,) who on a day to be fixed before April 15, were to take the steamer *Guadalupe* on Napa Creek, and crossing over to Vallejo, take the works by surprise, as also the Government shipping which might be lying in the harbor. When these were obtained, the arms and materials which could be made use of were to be taken, and the vessel being armed, were to be brought down to use against this city. It is reported that these outsiders who were suspected of having an inkling of these intentions were constantly watched by men appointed by the conspirators.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that Maj. DUNCAN, of the Seventh East Tennessee regiment, with four other persons, went to the border counties of East Tennessee, a few days since, for the purpose of recruiting, when they were attacked by the pickets of two rebel commands, and the Major was killed. One of the men named DANE, of Morgan County, Tenn., was slightly wounded, but made his escape. Capt. CROSS and privates TAYLOR and SOL. STAPLES were taken prisoners, and carried to Monticello, Wayne County, Ky. The Captain and TAYLOR, after being stripped of everything of value in their possession, were released; but STAPLES, who was a prominent citizen of Morgan, was taken out and hung, on account of his loyalty to the Government of the United States.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses adjourned *sine die*, yesterday, after a brief session. In the Senate, two reports were presented on the Brooklyn Gas question, but neither of them was acted upon. The bill extending certain streets in New-York was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

In the Assembly, the Conference Committee reported that the Senate receded from its amendments to the Gold bill, and the Speaker declared it passed.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing $256,684 in specie. She brings later news from the Isthmus of Panama, and from Central and South America, but nothing of special importance.

The bark *Lapwing*, recently captured by the *Alabama*, was a fine vessel, of 590 tons register, was built in Mystic in 1859, and was owned by Messrs. D. G. & W. B. BACON, of Boston. She is covered by the war risk. The *M. J. Colcord* was of 374 tons burden, and was owned by BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., of Boston. The cargo of the *Lapwing* was shipped by Messrs. D. G. & W. B. BACON, of Boston, and consisted of flour, provisions, furniture, lumber, &c. She was insured, with her cargo, for $75,000, of which $55,000 was in this City and $20,000 in Boston. The Manufacturers' and the Neptune offices of Boston had each $10,000 war risks on the cargo of the *M. J. Colcord*. The Washington had $10,000 marine risk on the same cargo. The China Mutual of Boston had $20,000, and the Atlantic Mutual of New-York $55,000 war risks on the *Lapwing*.

The latest San Francisco papers state that the workmen on Mare Island had not been paid for two or three months. "Greenbacks" had been offered them, but they declined to receive them, alleging that their wages, if settled in that currency, would be altogether insufficient for their support. They signed a paper declaring that they would leave the Navy-yard on the 1st April, if not paid in gold before that time.

The Broadway railroad injunction issued out of the Common PLEAS by Judge HILTON, is returnable on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The papers in the matter of the order of Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, had not been filed at a late hour on Saturday, and the return day is therefore not as yet known.

Rev. FRANCIS T. HANNAH, a Methodist clergyman, was brought before United States Commissioner BOYCE, at Utica, on Tuesday, having been arrested at Fort Edward, Washington County, the previous day, by Deputy-Marshal STAFFORD. The charge against him, is "purchasing and appropriating clothing, gun and sword from soldier or soldiers in the service of the United States, knowingly and feloniously." It seems that Mr. H. has, or has had, in his possession, an old gun and sword, and an old uniform coat, which he procured as curiosities while on a visit to the Army of the Potomac nearly a year ago. He exhibits the orders of the Provost-Marshal on duty, directing an old gun to be delivered to him, and also the pass of the Provost-Marshal, passing him from the lines, and specifying as part of the property to be passed with him, "two sabres and one gun." It is also alleged that he has made himself very obnoxious, both in public and private, of late, by his intemperate tirades against the Government.

The Breadstuffs market was moderately active for Flour and Corn on Saturday, at rising prices, but was very quiet for Wheat, which was irregular. Provisions were generally less sought after and were less buoyant. The private transactions in Groceries were rather moderate. Cotton was in fair demand and was firmer. Heavier sales of Whisky were reported. Fish attracted more attention. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 506 vessels of all classes in port. Government contracts for Provisions were awarded at $15@$15 78 for new Mess and prime Mess Pork, $12@$13 for extra Mess Beef ₱ bbl., and $7 48@$7 90 for Bacon, ₱ 100 lbs.

### What British Mediation Means.

The British Government seems for the present to be fixed in the policy of non-intervention in our affairs; not on principle, or because it accords to our Government the same respect which it would under like circumstances exact for itself; but because, in the words of its own spokesmen, the time has not yet arrived when intervention will be profitable to British interests. A strong and constantly increasing pressure, however, is still brought to bear upon the Government by the aristocratic ,and the wealthier commercial classes, in favor of a persistent attempt to mediate between the rebel Government and that of the Republic—this mediation to be pressed upon us at the first sign of exhaustion, whether from the calamities of war or those of internal faction. This project of a mediation, which is to be purely pacific and diplomatic, is urged in communications to newspapers and in pamphlets, and more and more finds encouragement. A book has finally appeared in London upon the subject, which is written with no little ability, and from a point of view which will cause it to be received with favor in England. From this volume, which is entitled *The American Question and How to Settle It*, we may learn very clearly what British mediation means.

An armistice is, of course, first to be declared; and to obtain this armistice the author says, "the consent of the Northern and Southern States alone is required." That is all. After the armistice comes mediation; and for this the author again says, "their concurrence" (that of the Northern and Southern States) "with Great Britain and France alone is required." Two admissions equally *naive* and sound. The author then goes on: "Assuming *the object of the mediation* to be, as it ought to be, *the perpetual severance of the Northern from the Southern States*, and the establishment of both on terms of independent sovereignty, all that remains is only matter of detail." That's all. Settled, don't you see, in a few sittings of the Commissioners, necessary only to adjust accounts and look after such little matters. But who are these Commissioners to be? A certain number are "to be appointed by the Northern States, a like number by the Southern States, *a like number by Canada*, a like number by Great Britain, and a like number by France." And here, at last, is the crowning beauty of the arrangement: "*in case of difference, Great Britain to appoint the umpire.*"

These are the agents and the mode of mediation; now what are its specified objects? First—"The Commissioners so appointed are to define and fix the boundary line of Canada *across the northern part of the State of Maine, so as to unite Canada with New-Brunswick.*" Second—"The same Commissioners are to define and fix the boundary line between the North and South, at about 36° 30', from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The decision of the majority of the Commissioners to be final. In case of disagreement, with equal numbers, the decision of the umpire appointed by Great Britain to be final." The Commissioners are then to decree the application of that great British panacea (recently discovered) for all human ills—Free Trade. The law applying this to be perpetual and any difficulty in its adjustment to be settled by the umpire appointed by that disinterested guardian of civilization, Great Britain! A beautiful arrangement! It leaves out of consideration but three things:—the right of the people of this country to manage their own affairs; the slight disinclination which they (certain "Democratic leaders" excepted) have to admit any interference with that right; and a suspicion, unaccountably lurking in the minds of all of them (certain "Democratic leaders" included,) that even in case they were to admit that they must put the country in ward to European Powers, an umpire appointed by Great Britain is not exactly the gentleman they would choose for the absolute and ultimate arbiter of their destinies.

Some of our readers may be inclined to regard this writer, who would thus summarily "settle the American question," as a fantastic fool, whose words will be disregarded. He is no such thing; but rather a clever person, who has some knowledge of politics and international affairs—who has a hearty hatred of negro Slavery, and who is thoroughly in earnest. He is in fact a very favorable specimen of the large and influential class of his countrymen who are working against us from different standpoints, but all with a single eye to these three ends:—the extension and perpetuation of British supremacy,—the destruction of this Republic and with it the idea of Democratic Government,—and last, not least, custom for the shop. These they will pursue without the slightest voluntary regard to any right or comity whatever. We have reason to be more or less grateful to this writer for his candid exposition of their purposes.

### Georgia Repudiates the Confederate Loan.

One of the weakest points of Confederate credit is that the Constitution of the so-called Confederacy virtually recognizes the right of any sovereign State to secede at pleasure from the concern. Without the acknowledgment of this political heresy, it would have been impossible to organize the revolting States into a Confederate Government.

But a Government hung so loosely together as this, having no permanent tenure of existence, is not able to pledge its *faith* to anything. It can give no guarantee on which any reliance can be placed. For who knows how soon, or for what trivial reason, Georgia may withdraw from the Confederacy, or South Carolina, or Virginia, or any other, or all of the States? And after a State has withdrawn, and formally ceased to be a member of the Confederacy, what right or power would remain to the so-called Confederate Government to coerce from the citizens of the seceding State the taxes laid for the preservation of the Confederate faith and the payment of Confederate debts?

The foreign money-lenders, when lately applied to for a loan to the Confederate Government, saw at once the fragile character of the Confederate Constitution, and demanded to know how they could rely upon the several States continuing to acknowledge, under any and all circumstances, the obligation of the debt. The Confederate agents were prepared for this question, and answered it by submitting a letter from Secretary MEMMINGER, of their Treasury Department, expressing entire confidence that the several States of the Confederacy would give their *separate indorsement* of the Confederate bonds. The European gudgeons seem to have been caught by this cheap promise, and they eagerly subscribed. What will be their dismay when they get their next files of Southern papers, to learn that Georgia, the Empire State of the South, the freest of debt, and, next to Virginia, the most populous and richest of them all, has refused to indorse the bonds of the Confederate Government? The application for the proposed indorsement has been rejected by the Georgia Legislature, under circumstances that render the scheme entirely hopeless.

### River Guerrilas in the West.

The announcement from Cairo a day or two since that Gen. ELLET'S Marine brigade and Gen. FITCH'S gunboats had cleared the banks of the Cumberland river of guerrillas was followed yesterday by the account of the capture of two steamboats, the *Alhambra* and the *Hope*, with valuable cargoes, by the guerrillas on the self-same river. The work of ELLET and FITCH was not so thoroughly done, then, but that it requires immediately to be done over.

So far as the Cumberland river is concerned, a little experience will teach our Western Commanders the impracticability of dislodging guerrillas from its banks so long as a disloyal population remains in the country bordering on the river, and armed bands from the rebel army are able to reach that population and stimulate it with the hope of eventual rebel success. No river in the world is better adapted than the Cumberland to the successful operations of guerrillas. The stream is narrow, and the banks on each side are mostly precipitous, ragged, rocky cliffs, rom 75 to 150 feet high. It is the easiest thing for armed men to hide themselves in the glades crowning these cliffs and fire down upon passing boats. To return the fire effectively from boats, with any sort of cannon, is simply impossible; and if pursuit be assayed, a boat fired upon might have to run some miles up or down, before a suitable place to land and emerge from the bluffs could be found. In the meantime, the guerrillas would have ample time to escape.

With the best intentions and the best service it is possible for men to give, it will be found impracticable to suppress the system of guerrilla warfare by attacking it from the water. The disease is in the body politic in the country through which the rivers run. It must be purged from the interior before it ceases to break out upon the rivers. And this can only be accomplished by advancing southward the lines of the Union army by successful battles—by strengthening the lines when advanced, and connecting them closely from Memphis to Nashville, so as to make it impossible for rebel bands to appear among the populatieu of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, to keep alive their rebel sympathies and excite their hopes of rebel success. When this result can be established, we shall be rid of guerrillas on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers—not before.

REBEL SIGNS IN MISSOURI.—Some persons have been led to magnify the recent advance of the rebels into Southeastern Missouri, as the beginning of Gen. STERLING PRICE'S contemplated invasion of Missouri. This notion seems quite unreasonable. STERLING PRICE has been in Arkansas only a very few weeks. He found in that State no army equal to so serious a work as an immediate invasion of a State so strongly defended as Missouri. He found only the shattered and demoralized wreck of HINDMAN'S beaten forces, who, according to HINDMAN'S admissions in his intercepted correspondence, were dispirited, poorly armed and worse fed. STERLING PRICE is not the man to move post haste with such a mob into a campaign against the experienced and gallant Union army in Missouri.

Pilot Knob, (or, more properly speaking, Ironton,) the place supposed to be threatened by the rebels, is the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and only eighty miles from St. Louis. It is one of the best fortified posts in Missouri, and reinforcements of its garrison to any extent required could be rapidly thrown forward from St. Louis. Beside, the Mississippi River would furnish ready means of debarking troops at Cape Girardeau or at Commerce, from either of which places a successful flank or rear movement could be made to effectually cut off any rebel army moving to attack Ironton. It seems quite absurd, therefore, to expect any serious rebel demonstration in the quarter where the recent alarm has occurred.

### American Tricks on John Bull—Diplomatic Revelations.

Among our European news of Wednesday were some curious extracts from a correspondence which the Liverpool *Mercury* pretends to have brought to light, purporting to be an account of the doings of Federal agents in England, and instructions sent to these agents from some mysterious power or person on this side of the water—most probably from that well-known and highly influential body, "the New-York mob." It is evident at a glance that the object of this tremendous revelation is to neutralize the effects of the Union and emancipation agitation now going on in all parts of Great Britain, as well as the demonstrations of sympathy with the North which the middle and lower classes have everywhere made, by representing the whole movement to be the work of paid Federal agents, or the direct result of Northern bribery. Allegations to this effect were made by the London *Times* some weeks ago, but they were promptly and flatly contradicted by Mr. ADAMS, in his reply to one of the Anti Slavery deputations. It has consequently been thought advisable to make "exposures" of Northern intrigues, with the aid of names, and dates, and circumstances, and we have the whole story thus before us.

It appears that one of the objects of these terrible emissaries was "to out-buy the agents of the South," in everything they might attempt to purchase; but this the British rebel sympathizers must consider an extremely legitimate, not to say laudable operation, inasmuch as their invariable reply to our remonstrances touching the aid they render to the rebels, is that they are ready to sell their goods to the highest bidder; and one of them, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, has formally declared, in a letter to the *Daily News*, that he no more considers the builder of an iron-clad responsible for the use to be made of his handiwork than a mill-owner for the use to be made of his cotton goods. Instead, then, of "showing up" this scheme of ours, they ought to observe a religious silence about it.

What is, if possible, more indiscreet, not to say cruel, is their revelation of our designs upon the people of Lancashire. It appears that one of the uses to be made of our base gold is "to excite the people of Lancashire in favor of the North, by letters, pamphlets, and also by sermons, and to well reward and pay for editorial remarks and paragraphs." We need hardly say that we deprecate in the strongest manner any attempts "to excite" people in the condition of those of Lancashire; but we doubt the power of either "letters, pamphlets or sermons" to do it, under present circumstances, unless these productions should happen to bear on the food question. When people are starving, or subsisting miserably on public charity, it is not an easy matter to agitate them violently on questions of foreign politics, and in this instance it is luckily not necessary. The people of Lancashire made up their minds upon the merits of the American question, long before last December, and it was not the letters, pamphlets or sermons of the "Federal agents" that did it, but the lucubrations of Southern sympathizers. Any service that was rendered to the North in this way was rendered a year ago by BERESFORD HOPE and NEWDEGATE and GREGORY, when they set to work to draw conclusions from Southern secession unfavorable to popular government, and even to religious freedom; for, strange as it may appear, NEWDEGATE, in one of his "great speeches," ascribed all the misfortunes of the North to the absence of an "Established Church." As the people of Lancashire are mainly radicals and dissenters, they became as excited in favor of the North as empty stomachs would let them, when it became apparent that the Tories at home were bent on using American disasters for the support of their own political and ecclesiastical theories, and all efforts either in the pulpit or the Press, on behalf of the North, have since that time become superfluous. The great cotton wail against the "savage and unnecessary war," has never, it must be remembered, been sent up from Yorkshire or Lancashire, but from Essex, and Suffolk, and Kent, where a bale of cotton or a mill chimney has never been seen.

As regards "the editorial remarks and paragraphs" that were to be "well rewarded and paid for," we feel bound to say that if Northern emissaries have been supplied with money for any such purpose, there has been swindling somewhere. Either the editors have not received the money, or they have pocketed it, and failed to do the work; for we do not know of a single English journal that was ever hostile to the North, which now either makes "editorial remarks" or inserts "paragraphs" in its favor. We can, on the other hand, name several, including the *Times*, which began by denouncing the South, and now does all that rhetoric and misrepresentation and falsehood can do to forward its objects. The only journals of note which now advocate the Union cause—the *Daily News, Spectator* and *Star*—have done so from the first hour, and we are satisfied that not one of them has made ten cents, either by their "remarks" or their "paragraphs." In fact, there has been nothing so notorious as the studied and ostentatious indifference of our Government, ever since the war began, to the efforts of the foreign Press in its behalf. If they now even supply information to foreign writers, anxious to defend and support them, they must have begun the practice of this species of courtesy very recently.

It appears, also, that we now have a "medical and a legal agent in England," and that the business of these gentlemen is to get into "families of influence having Southern tendencies," as the family solicitor and family physician. This we admit to be a jesuitical proceeding, and we accordingly beg for the small sum of four cents, not including postage, to put English families on their guard against it. We advise them, as the best precaution against Northern wiles, to keep the doctor, when he calls, strictly confined to the discussion of the family diseases, and to frown down all digressions on yellow fever, gunshot wounds and hospitals, or anything that is likely to carry the conversation toward the war, and afford an opening for insidious and corrupting attempts to condemn the South. Apothecaries, we need hardly say, are venal, and we would therefore recommend a careful examination of all paper physic-wrappers, as we have no doubt attempts will be made to introduce CASSIUS CLAY'S and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S speeches into the privacy of English bedchambers. With regard to the "Solicitor," too much caution cannot be observed, as he is wilier than the doctor. Nothing can secure respectable Pro-Slavery and Pro-Southern households against his snares, except a careful scrutiny of all deeds, mortgages and marriage settlements. Any allusion found in these documents to the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, or Squatter Sovereignty, should be carefully stricken out before signing. With precautions of this sort, and occasional chats with MASON on "the failure of free society," we think we can promise that any household that hates the North now, will be enabled to hate it as long as it pleases.

### England's Domestic Dilemma.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and the riots which have recently taken place in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, throw dismal shadows which it were well if her aristocratic rebel sympathizers would try to rightly interpret.

There is hardly anything that British aristocrats have a greater horror of than a nation of freehold proprietors. To them it appears appalling that the people should possess the soil of their country—that every man should dwell secure under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest him or to collect his rent; and the literary ignoramuses who minister to the prejudices of their patrons, are continually harping on the evils that spring from the minute subdivision of landed property in France, and perpetually prophesying woes and disaster to America from the Democratic nonchalance with which every man "votes himself a farm." They are altogether blind to the terrible evils which the greater part of their own population actually suffer from being stripped of their birthright, and thrown on precarious and dependent modes of life for subsistence. The forefathers of the multitudes who now form the populace of the crowded Lancashire towns, were once, to a great extent, tillers of the soil as serfs, and afterward as half-free laborers. But their lords became infected with the spirit of gain and greed, and expelled these humble dependents from their farms, in order to furnish room and labor for capitalists, who could afford to pay higher rents for the land. The cotton manufacture of England was then beginning to rise, and to the new labor marts such of the poor wretches crowded as had not means to transport their families over the Atlantic to some of the British colonies or to this country. From these unfortunates and their progeny have mostly sprung those workers whose skill and industry raised the cotton manufacture to its late wonderful prosperity. But the sudden outbreak of the American war ruined the manufacture and them; and the men who had created millions of wealth for individuals, and an enormous revenue for the kingdom, were famine-stricken and unable to help themselves. Though the stream of private charity swelled into mighty volume, and saved thousands from the fearful fate impending over them, it was only for a short while that the sufferers were humanely treated and remained contented. The charitable committees speedily forgot the cause and source of the popular destitution, and began to treat the recipients as importunate paupers, and even to speculate upon their sufferings. The operatives, who had still a sense of manly pride and independence, were aroused, and the extensive *émeutes* at Staleybridge, Ashton and elsewhere, followed.

It has now become evident that if these lean but sensitive multitudes, who have been reduced to starvation by no fault of their own, are not handled with great delicacy, they will grow dangerous. They are now in fact England's chief domestic difficulty. The idea of supporting them much longer by private contributions is seen to be perfectly impossible, and yet no scheme can be proposed as a substitute for the existing system, against which there are not the greatest objections. A Parliamentary grant, to enable such of the destitute as are willing to emigrate, would seem one of the most obvious and effective methods of dealing with the difficulty. But the mill-owners will not tolerate a measure of this kind, because they expect some time or other to resume business, and do not want to see the departure from British shores of those skilled workers, whose place could not be supplied for a generation. Their aim is to keep the laborers together, and though they will not hear of Government interference to promote emigration, they would nevertheless be exceedingly well suited if Government would undertake to employ and support their hands till cotton can be obtained, and trade re newed. The Government, however, begs to be excused. It is not disposed to repeat the blunder committed during the Irish famine, and to squander another eight or ten millions in creating jobbery and demoralizing the masses; but even were it so disposed, where or how could it find work suited to such a vast multitude, composed of men, women and children, unaccustomed to and unfitted for heavy labor? England's dilemma has in fact *three* horns. If her Government, notwithstanding the opposition of the mill-owners, determines to sanction a grant for the promotion of emigration, it will inflict a death-wound on the interests of her great manufacture. If it should decide on assuming the responsibility of employing and supporting the destitute multitudes for an indefinite number of years, it will destroy the independent spirit and self-respect of a large portion of her population, and reduce them to a condition of permanent pauperism. While, should it do neither, but abide in a state of inaction and vacillation till the eleemosynary funds are all exhausted, and famine begins its ravages, she may, ere long, experience within her own borders the horrors of insurrection and blood.

After the Easter recess, the case of the sufferers is to be brought before Parliament, and then Government will have to declare what course it means to pursue. It looks at present as if the voice of the nation would call for a grant in aid of emigration as the least of the evils, without any regard to the effects which emigration may have on the future interests of the capitalists and of the cotton trade; and a grant for this purpose will probably be made. The emigrant laborers will doubtless only be assisted on condition that they sail for and settle in some of the British colonies. In the possession of these, England is, in one sense, fortunate; for Australia and Canada have land enough and work enough for all her idle operatives, though they were a thousand times more numerous than they are; and the Legislatures of these and other provinces would doubtless vote liberal sums to aid the mother country in deporting them to their shores. The emigration of the operatives might temporarily injure the cotton manufacture; but it seems to be the only permanent hope for England's unfortunate children.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR

### $256,604 in Treasure.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, with passengers, mails and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, arrived yesterday morning. The *North Star* sailed from Aspinwall on 17th inst., at 12 M., and arrived at New-York on 25th inst., at 8 A. M. She brings $256,604 in specie.

LIST OF SPECIE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | $22,220 | H. Cohn & Co | $42,700 |
| Wm. P. Taafe | 11,300 | Merchant & Buck | 581 |
| Baker & Morrill | 11,220 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 98,700 |
| Frank Baker | 7,000 | *From Aspinwall.* | |
| J. G. Parker & Son | 17,000 | Ribon & Munoz | 700 |
| Jas. E. Newton & Co. | 17,638 | Parsons & Pettit | 1,000 |
| Marcus C. Hawley | 2,331 | Order | 1,040 |
| Jennings & Brewster | 13,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 742 |
| C. H. Grant & Co. | 8,200 | | |

### LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer *Valparaiso*, Capt. GREARSON, at Tobago on the 13th inst., we have a fortnight's later advices from the West Coast of South America.

The *Valparaiso* brought the following among other passengers:

For New-York—Fourteen Sisters of Mercy, D. Powell, Captain and Mrs. Myers, Mr. Smith.

Cargo for New-York—24 bales cotton, 65 packages goat-skins.

CHILI.

Great excitement has been caused by some measures taken by the Government respecting the guano deposits at Mejillones, which, by the law of October 31, 1842, were declared the property of the State, but opened for working on private account. It was made requisite to obtain a license from the Government for the guano vessels, and a duty was charged on every quintal exported. But now the permission has been countermanded and the work stopped, in consequence whereof great disappointment and pecuniary loss have been caused the people, who, in view of the rich discoveries, had provided themselves with stores for a length of time.

The colonization of Araucana and the works on the railways go on very satisfactorily. These two enterprises will open a large field for the activity of our country.

Enjoying a perfect peace based on the power of the laws and respect for public liberty, the country will soon recover from the decline brought on by past political and financial troubles; and industry, public instruction, political life and all the elements of our civilization will greatly improve.

Don RAMON SOTOMAYOR VALDEZ, it is said, will leave by this steamer for Mexico, where he has been appointed our Charge d'Affaires. Don PEDRO P. ORTIZ, at present residing in New-York, has been appointed his Secretary.

During the absence of the Minister of the Interior, Don DOMINGO SANTAMARIA, Minister of Finance, has been directed to officiate for him.

One of our naval officers, Don F. VIDAL GOMEZ, has made an interesting excursion to the interior of the continent, in about the latitude of the Archipelago of Chiloe. His explorations have been attended with important results as to the hydrography of that region, inasmuch as following the little river Commao to its source, he discovered two large and not very elevated passes to the plains of the Argentine Confederation. Encouraged by this, that officer is preparing an excursion to the "pampas."

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railway is progressing rapidly.

Tranquility prevails along the entire coast.

PERU.

The only item of importance from Peru is the report of the very serious illness of the President, Gen. SAN RMAN. The political vultures are already speculating on his death, which would doubtless be followed by another revolution.

The action of the Government in regard to the currency question has been temporarily suspended.

On the 3d instan. H. B. M. S. *Sabie*, Admiral KINGCOME, arrived from Plymouth in 80 days. The vessel communicates having found one of the Spanish frigates at anchor in Possession Bay Straits of Magellan, on the 10th of February, and another, with the Admiral's pendant, at Sandy point, three days after.

### LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvator*, Capt. RATHBURN, arrived at Panama on the night of the 4th inst., having left San Jose de Guatemala, March 25th at midnight, and touched at the intermediate Central American ports. She brings freight as follows:

For New-York—4 seroons Indigo, 1,305 hides, 17 bales cotton, 7 do. deerskins, 1 do. calfskins, 56 bags coffee.

SPECIE.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Southampton | $12,540 00 |
| For Liverpool | 1,460 00 |
| For the South Pacific | 386 50 |
| For Panama | 2,986 50 |
| Total | $17,373 00 |

The U. S. steamer *Narragansett* arrived at Libertad, March 27, P. M., and left the same night for Acapulco.

There is little news. No further attempt had been made by CABRERA to attack Salvador, although he appears anxious to get up another expedition, which is very unpopular.

The President of Salvador still contemplates an invasion of Nicaragua, and had already sent a small vessel-of-war to Fort Corinto, (Realejo.) It does not meet with the approval of his countrymen, who are well satisfied with his conduct toward Guatemala.

No news from Costa Rica.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The West India mail steamer from Carthagena reached Aspinwall on the 3d.

Everything is reported quiet throughout the Republic. The Convention is acting on the Constitution. The project of law to remove the capital from Bogota to Panama passed the first reading by a large majority.

The troubles in Bolivar, between MOSQUERA and NIETO, have been settled.

The Convention is expected to close early in May.

### The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. BALLENTINE, sailed at 6.10 P. M. for Liverpool.

A private dispatch from Port-au-Basque says that the Gulf of St. Lawrence is clear of ice. This will enable the Canadian line of steamers to run hereafter to Quebec.

# FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

## A Dashing Expedition to the South Side of the Rappahannock.

## THE RIVER CROSSED ON PONTOONS.

## Rebel Cavalry Surprised at Port Royal.

## CESSATION OF THE STORM

## "General Starvation" in Command of the Rebels.

STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Saturday, April 25.

Thursday morning's expedition, consisting of two regiments—the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Nineteenth Indiana, under command of Col. MORROW, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan—reached Port Conway, and at daylight launched several pontoons, crossed the river, and seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering not over two hundred. The cavalry were speedily dispersed, and twenty or more of them captured. A number of army wagons were captured and burned, and several horses and mules brought away.

Our forces held the town an hour or more, when a heavy body of the enemy's infantry with artillery appeared, and our men safely retired this side the river, and on Thursday night were again back in camp, without loss, having marched forty miles in thirty-six hours, during half of which a tremendous rain-storm prevailed.

The whole affair was a bold and daring feat, and fully illustrates the present resolute temper of our men. These diversions seem to be mystifying the enemy very much.

The furious rain-storm of the past three days ceased last night with a thunder shower. To-day we have pleasant sunshine, with a strong wind, which is drying the roads very rapidly.

Prof. LOWE reports from his balloon that the enemy's camps are mainly to the south of Fredericksburgh, and that they seem to be as numerous as ever.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 25.

Two or three days ago a party of our soldiers paid a visit to Port Royal on the Rappahannock, and captured from 15 to 20 prisoners, a mail and several horses. They also destroyed a quantity of forage and some army wagons.

The service has ceased last night, and there is now a prospect of better weather, which will dry the roads.

The rebel pickets informed ours that they had a new General on their side, who treats the soldiers with great severity. On inquiring his name, they replied "General Starvation."

## A STRANGE STORY.

### SECRET COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REBELS FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

*Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.

Intelligence was received here to-day of an important arrest at Falmouth, the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. No doubt has existed for a long time that traitors have had some secret means of knowing everything that transpired within our lines, and that such information was instantaneously conveyed.

The orders for recent movements had not reached the circumference of the military circle formed by our army, before the pickets on the opposite bank were calling out, in mocking tones: "How are *you*, Yank? And those eight days' rations mouldy yet?" These facts have caused the deepest anxiety at headquarters, as, until now, the means adopted by the rebels have baffled the vigilance and labor expended to detect them.

Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, was, however, determined that the secret should be brought to light. The guards stationed along the river bank, and in situations favorable for signals, have been constantly enjoined to use the utmost care and watchfulness to discover and expose the iniquitous system.

Yesterday their efforts were crowned with success. One of the guards in the town of Falmouth, stationed outside a dwelling adjoining the brick church on the river bank, heard a clicking like that of a telegraph instrument. He advised his superior officers, and was directed to enter the house and investigate.

This was done, and on opening a door he discovered a party of four or five persons, one of whom was seated by a telegraph instrument, sending messages by a submarine wire across the Rappahannock. They were all arrested, and as their offense is of extraordinary atrocity, a just and speedy punishment will, doubtless, be at once meted out to them. This punishment, according to the laws of war, is death by hanging.

The danger that would have resulted from a continuance of this means of conveying information, it is, of course, impossible to estimate, but it must also be borne in mind that Gen. HOOKER has displayed the most extraordinary reticence with regard to his plans, so that any facts about a movement that could have been revealed by the wire, would a short time later be made known to the enemy by deep-throated cannon, announcing the "opening of the ball."

### Court-martial of a Surgeon—His Conviction on Several Charges—Other Cases Disposed of—Trouble About the Sutlers.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Surgeon ISAAC HIXAM, of the Sixteenth regiment Michigan Volunteers, has been convicted on the following charges:

Misapplication of provisions and other military stores belonging to the United States.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence: "At his own expense to make good the loss of the United States, which the Court finds to be of the amount of $150, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and emoluments now due him, and to be dismissed the service of the United States."

Second Lieut. JOHN CLARK, Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, has been convicted on the following charges:

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, offering violence to his superior officer.

Disobedience of orders.

Destroying public property.

Sentenced: "to be cashiered, and to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him as a commissioned officer."

Second Lieut. JOHN H. SIMPSON, First regiment Long Island Volunteers, has been convicted of drunkenness, while upon duty, and sentenced "to be cashiered."

First Lieut. MARTIN ALLEN, Company B, First regiment Long Island Volunteers, has been convicted of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and "sentenced to be cashiered the service of the United States."

Gen. HOOKER has approved of the proceedings, findings and sentences in the above cases, and these officers accordingly cease to belong to the military service of the United States from this date, (April 18.)

The paymasters now here experience some difficulty in settling with the troops, owing to a difference of opinion among the officers as to whether or not the sutler's bills should be entered upon the pay-rolls and deducted from the amount due the men. A private in one of the New-York regiments deliberately tore his fifty-two dollars into tit-bits yesterday, rather than be *forced* to pay his sutler's bill.

Heavy firing took place on the right this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 24.

Arrived, American ship *Spirit of the Times*, after a passage of fifty-six days from Hong Kong.

The British bark *Adville*, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, was lost on Pratas Shoal about the 1st of February. The officers and crew were saved. Seventy Chinese passengers were lost.

The mining fever continues unabated. From six to eight new companies are incorporated here daily. An army of prospectors are running for hundreds of miles among the mountains and over the plains, while the brokers and dabblers in the paper stocks are getting rich.

Trade generally is dull. Candles are lower; sales at 17½c. ℔ lb. Boston Syrups are higher; sales of 2,000 kegs at 46½c. ℔ gallon. Whisky—Sales 200 bbls. at 47½c. ℔ gallon. Crushed Sugars, 13c. ℔ lb.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

QUIET WITH THT ARMY.

All is quiet in front of the army on the Rappahannock, though small parties of rebel cavalry are daily seen by our pickets and scouts. Those sent out from Warrenton and from Harper's Ferry in the direction of Leesburgh report having seen a few squads of guerrillas, whose chief occupation seems to be the plundering of the inhabitants.

A COLORED REGIMENT,

A commencement has been made here for the organization of a regiment among the colored population of the District of Columbia. Those who are prominent in the movement believe the Executive authorities will grant the necessary facilities for its formation.

DEATH OF JOHN S. MEEHAN.

JOHN S. MEEHAN, for thirty years Librarian of the Library of Congress, but who was removed by the present Administration, died yesterday, at the age of seventy-three years.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The act of July 2, 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, requires that they shall accept the grants within two years. The act requires that, within five years after its passage, the States so accepting shall have built, or in course of erection, one or more of these colleges. The following States have already accepted: New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Vermont, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa. The General Land Office has in course of preparation a series of instructions to guide the State officers charged with carrying the law into effect. These, before being issued, will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

A RARE CASE.

A miracle has happened in military administration in the field. An officer has fetched the Government in debt to him by saving the supplies issued to him for rations of the soldiers under his command. This *rara avis* in epaulettes is Lieut.-Col. MCKELVY, the Commandant of the Convalescent Camp. He, last week, actually presented the following account against the Government—that is, he made up a statement of his having saved, by *economical use*, in one month, the sum of $2,645 33. Here is his account:

*March*, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 bbls., 82 lbs., 12 ounces pork, at $13 25 ℔ bbl | $121 73 |
| 923 lbs. of hard bread, at 5c. ℔ lb | 46 15 |
| 166 bush. of beans, at $3 25 ℔ bush | 539 50 |
| 6,795 lbs. of rice, at 7c. ℔ lb | 475 86 |
| 1,215 6-16 lbs. of roasted and ground coffee, at 39c. ℔ lb | 485 67 |
| 3,723 7-16 lbs. of brown sugar, at 11½c. ℔ lb | 428 14 |
| 721½ gallons of vinegar, at 12½c. ℔ gallon | 92 02 |
| 2 5-16 lbs. of adamantine candles, at 25c. ℔ lb | 51 25 |
| 3,046 lbs. of soap, at 6½c. ℔ lb | 236 99 |
| 31 bush. 1 qrt. 1 pint of salt, at 65c. ℔ bush | 20 05 |
| 4 3-8 gallons of molasses, at 42c. ℔ gallon | 19 95 |
| 1,672 11-16 lbs. of dried apples, at 7½c. ℔ lb | 125 45 |
| Total | $2,645 33 |

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Surgeon W. J. DUFFEY, United States Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service, on account of disability.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By order of Gen. HOOKER the following officers, tried and convicted by Courts-martial, have been dismissed from the service of the United States:

Second Lieut. ORVILLE HARRIS, Co. B, Fifth New-York artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Capt. CHRISTIAN KUHN, Co. A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Co. H, Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieut. FELIX HILFERTY, Co. F, First Maryland cavalry, for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

First Lieut. HARVEY COTTON, Sixth Virginia volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

REVENUE DECISION NO. 90 REVISED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, April, 1863.

*Decision concerning taxes improperly assessed or collected.*

Decision No. 67 is hereby revoked and hereafter all taxes assessed must be collected as returned by the Assessor, unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon application of the Assessor within whose district the assessment was made.

Claims for taxes improperly paid under the Excise law must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the Collectors of the respective districts, supported by the affidavits of the claimants and the certificate of the Assessor under whose direction the taxes were assessed.

1. The claimant must state in the affidavit the material facts of the case on which he makes his claim.

2. The Assessor and Assistant Assessor must certify that the statements made in the affidavit are true so far as each has knowledge of the facts.

3. The Collector must append his certificate that the tax has been paid to him as stated in the affidavit.

When an affidavit is made by an agent, the principal of the agent must swear that the person making the affidavit is his agent, and that the statements are true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

When an affidavit is made by a member of a firm or company, he must swear that he is a member of such firm or company.

The official character of the officer who administers the oath must be established either by his official seal or by the certificate of the proper authority.

When a claim is thus prepared, it must be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and, if it be found correct, a draft will be drawn on the Collector who received the tax, in favor of the claimant, for the amount that may be allowed.

Claims for the remission of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed, must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the Assessor of the district, supported by the aforesaid evidence, so far as the same is applicable, and, if granted, the Collector will be notified of the fact of such erroneous or illegal assessment, and the party so assessed will be relieved therefrom.

The Collector will charge the amount remitted, by authority of this office, to the United States, in his next succeeding quarter account, and enter the same in his monthly abstract under the appropriate head as otherwise accounted for.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.—A flag of truce is, in its nature, of a sacred character, and is ever to be so regarded by all persons in the Navy of the United States.

To use it to obtain surreptitiously naval knowledge, or information against the interests or wishes of the enemy, is to abuse it, and to subject the bearer of it to the punishment of a spy.

The senior officer present is alone authorized to dispatch, or to admit communication with, a flag of truce; but a vessel in a position to discover the approach of a flag of truce earlier than the rest is, whenever one appears, to communicate promptly the fact by signal.

A flag of truce is always to be admitted with circumspection, and should never be allowed to approach so as to be a means of acquiring useful information. The firing of a gun, with a blank charge, by the flag or senior officer's ship, is generally understood as a warning to a flag of truce not to approach any nearer.

Unnecessary frequency in the use of a flag of truce is to be carefully avoided.

A flag of truce on the water should be met at a suitable distance off, or at the point previously agreed upon, by a boat or vessel from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned and discreet officer, and having a white flag kept plainly displayed forward from the time of leaving until that of return.

And in dispatching a flag of truce the same precaution as to a suitable officer to be placed in charge, and as to keeping the white flag displayed, is to be observed.

Whenever the white flag is used, the ensign is also to be exhibited.

No flag of truce can insist on being admitted; and as a rare exception only should a flag of truce be admitted during an engagement. If then admitted, it is no breach of faith to retain it. Firing is not necessarily to cease at the appearance of a flag of truce in battle, and if any one connected with it be killed, no complaint can be made. If, however, the white flag be exhibited evidently as a token of submission, then, of course, firing should cease.

An attacking force should avoid firing on hospitals whenever they are designated by flags or other symbols distinctly understood; but it is an act of bad faith, amounting to infamy, to hoist the hospital protective flag over any other building than a hospital, unless the attacking force should request, or consent, that it might be used in order to spare edifices dedicated to science or literature, or containing works of art.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

## THE COAL MINERS.

### A TRIP TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

**The Strikes Among the Miners—What They Mean and What They Amount To—The Troubles at Hoecksherville—Effect of the Strikes on the Coal Product—Prospects of the Coal Market for the Coming Year, &c.**

Ever since the "Union Ferry Company" doubled their rates of fare between New-York and Brooklyn, and announced as a reason therefor the "high price of coal," but forgot to reduce the fare as coal went down, the market value of that article (the coal, not the Company) has been a subject of anxious solicitude to a large class of people on Long Island, and we might add also on Manhattan Island; for as all great geniuses have their imitators, so the brilliant idea of the Ferry Company was taken up on this side the river, and from that day to this the "high price of coal" has been the jocular plea for all sorts of extortion. It is not strange, therefore, especially in view of the experiences of the past Winter, when the "high price of coal" was really no joke, that the community should be casting their eyes anxiously toward the Anthracite valleys of Pennsylvania, and that the rumors which daily come to their ears from the Lehigh, the Wyoming, or the Schuylkill, of "strikes among the miners," should create nervous apprehensions for the future. In order that the readers of the TIMES might have some correct idea of what the strikes really amount to, and the results that are likely to flow from them, and also of the general condition and prospects of the coal business for the coming season, one of its corps of reporters was dispatched to Pennsylvania, and after spending a week in the mining regions he is prepared to give the following as the result of his observations. And first, of the

STRIKES AMONG THE MINERS.

Of these, it may be stated at the outset that they are not like ordinary strikes, which generally arise, or are supposed to arise, from actual suffering on the part of the strikers; and they are not, therefore, entitled to that sympathy which is generally accorded to them. Strikes among the coal miners are an index of prosperity, not of adversity—of high wages, not of low; of independence, not of want. When wages are low, so that the miner is obliged to work steadily to support himself, he is seldom found on a strike. When they are high, as they have been for the last six months, he can afford not to work more than half of the time; and if he be an improvident and thriftless man, as many of them are, he generally "strikes," and lies off the other half. A skillful miner at the present time can make from four to six dollars per day, and not work beyond the usual hours. Inside laborers (men who break up and load the coal as the miner blasts it out) are paid from $9 to $11 per week, where they formerly got $6 or $7. Drivers (men who drive the loaded cars to the mouth of the colliery) and outside laborers are paid from $7 to $8, where they formerly got from $3 50 to $5.

This increase in wages has been made gradually by the operators (the name given to the owners or lessees of mines) since the increase in the price of coal, sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes in concession to strikes; and yet the strikes continue, and were never more frequent than now, especially in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys. A strike of to-day, if yielded to, is sure to be followed by another next week. First the miners will strike, and, if they gain their point and commence work, then the laborers will strike, and after them the drivers. In one colliery in the Lehigh Valley the miners, after having carried their point, were about to commence work, when the drivers struck, and lay off for two weeks. After they were satisfied, and were about to return to their work, the miners made another strike for remuneration for time lost in consequence of the drivers' strike. In view of these repeated strikes, and constantly increasing demands, the operators have been compelled to take a final stand, and, having reached the extreme limit of wages which they say they can afford, or which justice to the miners demands, they have generally concluded to make no further concessions, and to let the strikers alone until their inclinations or their necessities compel them to return to their work. It is generally believed that by the 1st of May the striking business will have pretty much played itself out, and operations will be more steady. Great apprehensions were felt that there was to be a general strike through all the mines from Scranton to Pottsville on the first of this month. These apprehensions grew out of the existence of a secret society among the miners, organized about six months ago, and said to extend through the entire mining region. The precise character and objects of the society do not seem to be definitely understood by outsiders, and even its existence on the scale indicated appears to be a matter of doubt, but at any rate the movement for a general strike on the 1st of April, which rumor attributed to it, did not take place, and it is generally believed now that the policy of the association is to encourage small strikes here and there throughout the mining regions, so as to lessen the amount of coal produced, and thereby keep up the present prices and the consequent high wages. It is thought to be at the dictation of the committee representing the general association that the small strikes almost daily occurring in different portions of the mining region—often upon the most frivolous pretexts—are made. The association has an "aid fund," from which they supply the needy while on a strike, although, as before stated, wages are so high at present that, by working two days of the time, the miners are able to support themselves while "striking" the other third. Another encouragement to "strikes" is the lack of coöperation among the different operators, and their rival interests and jealousies. This is particularly the case in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, where the number of operators is very large. There being no uniformity in the price of wages paid by them, each operator is left to his own views of the best manner of advancing his own interests; and he often finds, or thinks he finds, that his interest lies in the destruction of his neighbors. Some of them are even accused of the meanness of instigating and encouraging strikes among the miners, with a view to lessen the general production, and thereby heighten the price of coal—conceding, at all hazard, to keep their own collieries in full blast, even if they are compelled to yield to extortionate demands from the miners. In the Scranton coal regions which are mainly under the control of a single company, there is much less trouble than in the Lehigh and Schuylkill mines. Among the twenty odd operators in the Lehigh Valley there were, on the 10th inst, nearly 1,500 men on a strike. The Lehigh Mining Company, which turns out about 450,000 tons per annum—one-third of the entire amount produced in the valley—had 1,000 men out; E. A. PACKER & Co., of Mauch Chunk, 300; HAINES & Co., of the Mt. Pleasant Mines, 75; FIELD'S & Co., of Milnesville, 75; besides large numbers employed by other operators in Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, Gainesville, &c. In the Schuylkill Valley there are about 80 operators (firms) and about 120 collieries, and probably 30 per cent. of the entire force is now on a strike.

As a general thing the miners' strikes are not of a lawless or violent character. Where there is no real grivance, there is not likely to be any very serious breach of the peace; and even if there were a disposition to rioting, it could never assume a very formidable character for two reasons. In the first place the entire mining force employed in the three Anthracite valleys numbers less than 20,000 men; and in the second place it is scattered over a region of a hundred miles or more in extent—the collieries being mostly away from large towns, on the tops of mountains, employing only from 100 to 400 men each, and widely separated from each other. Five companies of well-drilled troops would be abundantly able to suppress all riotous demonstrations throughout the entire region. Occasional acts of personal violence may occur, as in the instance of J. B. MCCRARY'S mines at North Spring, last Fall, where the miners, while on a strike, stopped the pumps used in pumping the water from the colliery, and on the engineer attempting to work them he was shot in the leg by one of the miners. But, as a general thing, the miners when on a strike do not assume to control the mines or to violate the law. They merely refuse to work unless their demands are complied with, and pass their time in frolicking or loitering about the numerous grog-shops that invest all the mining villages. The only exception to this rule is at

HOECKSHERVILLE.

Hoecksherville is located in Cass Township, Schuylkill County, about nine miles from Pottsville. The mines at that place are owned by the "Forest Improvement Company," represented mainly by CHAS. A. HOECKSHER & Co., of New-York, who have six collieries, employing 2,000 men, and are the largest operators in Schuylkill County. The miners at that place are a lawless set of ruffians, and have long been the terror of their immediate neighbors, and the pest of the whole mining region. It would require too much space to go into a detail of their bad acts, as related to our reporter, or to give the *pros* and *cons* of their case as set forth by their apologists, for they do have an occasional apologist, although they have no defenders. Suffice it to say that since the 1st of March last they have had full control of Mr. HOECKSHER'S mines, which they refuse to work themselves or to allow any one else to work. A year ago this Spring they resorted to the same high-handed proceedings, and the Sheriff of the county being unable (or unwilling) to enforce the law, the Governor of the State was called upon and two companies of militia with a battery, from Philadelphia, were sent up to restore order. At that time Mr. E. BORDA, of Philadelphia, partner of Mr. HOECKSHER, was superintending the mines, and when the military arrived upon the ground, instead of allowing them to disperse the rioters, and maintain the majesty of the law, which would have put a quietus on all subsequent proceedings of the kind, he very unwisely compromised with the rioters, submitted to their demands, and sent the military back the laughing stock of the miners. This is the version of the affair generally given in that vicinity. It is said, however, that Mr. BORDA claims that the compromise was made by the military with a Committee representing the miners, and that he merely assented to it on their advice. Be that as it may, the same lawless acts have been repeated again this Spring by the miners, and as yet no steps have been taken to repress them. The strike this Spring is for the right of the miners to choose their own "bosses," i. *e.*, the men who superintend the operations of the different collieries, and make returns of the amount of labor done. To yield this right to the miners would be to give up the only safeguard against fraud possessed by the operator. The miners work out the coal at so much per car-load, and a boss of their own choosing would be compelled to make such returns as they might demand, on pain of personal violence.

Mr. BORDA became disgusted with his men early this Spring, and sold out his interest to a Mr. VERNER. For some reason or other, or more likely for no reason whatever, Mr. VERNER was not satisfactory to the miners, and although he has made two heroic attempts to take possession of his property he has been driven off each time with imminent risk of his life. Meantime the rioters hold possession of the mines, occupy Mr. HOECKSHER'S houses, and commit depredations *ad libitum* upon any one whom personal spite or freak of fancy may conjure up as hostile to their claims. They have lately taken upon themselves the task of pumping the water out of the collieries to prevent them from becoming useless during the entire Summer, but beyond this they have shown no consideration for the property of the owners, and even for this work they had the impudence to send Mr. HOECKSHER a bill. The Sheriff of the County, Mr. JOHN RAUSH, has been appealed to to sustain the law, and has made one or two feeble attempts to bring the miners to terms, but being driven off by the women on his last attempt he hastily beat tracks for Pottsville, where he has since remained quiet. He owes his election to the miners, and being naturally of a timid disposition, he prefers that the majesty of the law shall be sustained by the highest authority in the State. He recommends calling on the Governor. Meantime the respectable citizens of the county are lamenting the scandal that is brought upon their good name by the inefficiency and pusillanimity of their authorities, and HOECKSHER & Co. are suffering to the tune of several thousand dollars per week. Some of the citizens of Pottsville are in favor of the General Government taking hold of the matter, which they say she has a right to do in view of the interest she has in supplying the market with coal; but it is not likely, as it certainly is not necessary, that Uncle SAM should take any action in the matter. Mr. HOECKSHER was out among the miners last week and made a speech to them, in which he assured them that he should never concede one iota to their wishes until he got possession of his property. What action he intends to take is not known, but he certainly ought to take some action, and that promptly, and whatever it may be he will be sustained by every law-abiding citizen in the county.

There are those in Pottsville and other parts of the county who believe that the miners have been instigated to this violence by the Copperheads, with a view to assist in creating that general popular commotion and lawlessness which they so much desire; but our reporter could discover no indications of such influence being at work. Indeed he is compelled, in truth, to state for the credit of the loyal State of Pennsylvania, that he did not hear during his peregrinations the first hiss from a Copperhead while within her borders, although he heard a great many persons threaten to hang the animal whenever he showed himself. There may be Copperheads in the mining regions, but if so, they are remarkably quiet. They do not, as in New-York, blab their treason in the public streets, while they complain that there is no longer liberty of speech. Such ridiculous absurdity as that is too much even for a Pennsylvania Dutchman. The difficulty with the Hoecksherville mines is, that, unlike all the other mines, they are occupied almost exclusively by Irishmen, and the worst class of Irishmen at that. The "Mollie McGuires," as the Hoecksherville miners are called, are a lawless, whisky-drinking set of outlaws, whom even the priest has lost all control over, and who, like the reeds of the South, can only be brought to their senses by brute force. In all the other mines, it is made a point to employ men of different nationalities, in order to vents clannishness and combines to order, but for two or three years past the Welsh, English, German, Scotch, &c., have gradually abandoned the Hoecksherville mines, and left the mercurial Irishmen master of the field.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COAL PRODUCT.

The great evil of these strikes of the coal miners, as will be readily seen, is not the fear of any serious or formidable disturbance of the peace, but the effect they will have on the needful supply of coal. The rise in the market price of coal during the past year has been owing not entirely to the freshet in the Lehigh Valley, as was been often stated, for that was a temporary interruption, but to the increased demand for coal and the scarcity of miners. The increased demand has been far beyond what is generally supposed, and will be still greater the coming year. Besides the increased demand for Government use, the iron interest is revived throughout the country, and every furnace in Pennsylvania, even those that have been "blown out" for years, are now being "blown in," and new ones are being built in all directions. When it is considered that every ton of iron made consumes two tons of coal, it will be readily seen how large an increase will be necessary to supply the increased demand. The whole amount of anthracite coal sent to market in 1862 was 7,481,718 tons, or about 3,000 tons less than the product of 1861. It is estimated, by well informed persons, that the increased demand for 1863 will not fall short of 1,000,000 tons. Although a very large number of the miners enlisted for the war, and the present force is less than former years, owing to the small immigration of European miners during the last two years, yet it is thought by the operators that there is force enough to produce the increased demand, provided it was steadily employed. If, however, the strikes continue through the season, and they have commenced, the price of coal will almost certainly attain a higher figure during the coming Winter than it has during the past. There has been no coal stocked in any of the mines the past Winter, and none is kept on hand there now, nor will the operators make any contracts for future delivery, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at the mines. At the present date the production has been nearly 400,000 tons greater than it was at the same time last year, but this increase was mostly gained before the strikes became so general. The capacity of the mining regions has been largely increased this year, and were it not for the strikes the product would be far beyond any previous year. A new region has been opened in Schuylkill County, called the "Mahahnoy region," which has already eighteen collieries in operation, capable of producing 500,000 tons per annum of the finest specimen of coal that has ever been found in Pennsylvania. It is not very likely, however, from present appearances, that the product for the coming year will any more than keep pace with the increased demand, so that it will not be safe to calculate on any fall in the present prices, exorbitant as they may seem. Indeed, coal cannot be produced and sold in the New-York market at the prices it brought last year and afford the miners and laborers a decent remuneration for their toil; and those who are disposed to grumble at the "high price of coal," should pay one visit to the mines, descend into a few of those dark, damp and dangerous collieries, behold the grim faces of the men who earn their bread in those unhealty subterranean caverns, and they would emerge therefrom with the settled conviction that the men who will pass such a life for the sake of living, are entitled to all they can get, even though they struck for higher wages every other day in the year. Like the lady from Philadelphia, who descended into one of the Schuylkill collieries last week, she will, if a woman, come out with the firm determination never again to complain of the price of coal whatever it may be.

## THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

### A Successful Expedition by Gen. Milroy.

The Baltimore *American* of Friday afternoon, has the following:

HEADQUARTER EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, Friday, April 24, 1863.

*Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington City:*

By telegram from Major-Gen. MILROY, I learn that the expedition under Gen. ELLIOT is a success. Captured about 20 prisoners and some 30 horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost 2 in killed.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General Commanding.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### Arrival of Deserters—Rebel News from the Southwest—Movements of Gen. Banks in Southwest Louisiana—Deaths in the Libby Prison, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 24.

Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown, on the steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan*; also a prisoner arrested at Williamsburgh, charged with having acted as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines, to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 10th instant.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d inst. has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, April 21.

Seven more persons have been sent South beyond the Federal lines by Gen. ROSECRANS.

Twenty-four transports have landed at Eastport, eight miles from IUKA, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle.

OKALONA, Monday, April 20.

A squadon of Abolition cavalry, estimated at 1,500, were advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Our forces are concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain to-day, unless the enemy retires.

It is reported from Havana that Admiral WILKES has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Also that Admiral MILNE has ordered the arrest of WILKES for being, with the *Vanderbilt's* crew, engaged in the *Peterhoff* affair.

It is believed that the Yankees are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth.

JAMES C. GIBBES, of Columbia, S. C., has arrived from abroad, bringing with him machinery for making cotton cards and for other purposes.

A rebel Lieutenant was ordered to report at Libby Prison, Richmond, on the 20th inst., for having taken eleven Yankee officers, of whom he was in charge, to the Linwood House, where they breakfasted. This new style of entertaining Yankee prisoners of war has been too much in vogue here of late.

The following is a list of deaths in the Libby Prison Hospital, from March 8 to April 22, 1863:

M. Pryce, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 17.
Sergt. T. K. Falls, 85th Indiana, March 23.
J. A. Hanna, 19th Michigan, March 25.
Sergt. Chas. Purcell, 19th Michigan, March 24.
D. Washburn, 19th Michigan, March 25.
A. Weitshire, 85th Michigan, March 25.
C. McCune, 19th Michigan, March 23.
Friedly Jacob, 85th Indiana, March 27.
L. R. Wiggins, 19th Michigan, March 28.
Tyree Hunt, 85th Indiana, March 28.
W. Graham, 19th Michigan, March 28.
G. F. Mattox, 85th Indiana, March 28.
B. McGanghy, 85th Indiana, March 29.
Wm. Breed, 19th Michigan, March 29.
W. J. McMillan, 80th Illinois, March 31.
Noah Headley, 33d Indiana, March 31.
Geo. Higgins, 19th Michigan, April 1.
J. W. Garrett, 85th Indiana, April 2.
Corp. N. F. Brown, 85th Indiana, April 2.
L. Nash, 85th Indiana, April 3.
Corp. J. H. Berry, 22d Wisconsin, April 8.
Thos. B. Hall, 85th Indiana, April 8.
John Shideler, 19th Michigan, April 11.
Benj. Wolf, citizen, Shenandoah Co., Va., April 14.
L. S. Goff, 85th Indiana, April 20.
(Signed) JOHN WILKINS, Surgeon of Post.

## FROM MEXICO.

### A Denial of the Reported French Defeat Before Puebla.

The French steam corvette *Berthallet*, Commander JONQUERIES, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. and Havana 18th, arrived yesterday afternoon. She is a side-wheel steamer of 700 tons' burden, mounts six guns and has a crew of 160 men.

Commander JONQUERIES having received a New-York paper from his pilot, containing the Mexican news—relative to the defeat of the French at Puebla—pronounces it entirely erroneous, and says nothing of the kind had occurred. When he left Vera Cruz all was quiet at Puebla.

### Navigation Open on Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, April 25.

Lake Champlain is clear of ice and navigation open. The steamers *Canada*, Capt. WM. H. FLOOD; the *United States*, Capt. WM. ANDERSON, and the *America*, Capt. HENRY MAYO, will resume their trips on Monday between Whitehall and Rouses Point, leaving the latter place at 5.40 P. M. on the arrival of the cars from Montreal and Ogdensburgh, and leaving Whitehall at 10.45 A. M. on the arrival of the cars from Troy and Albany.

### Weather Reports—April 25.

CINCINNATI, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 54°; wind west—clear.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind north northeast—raining.

BOSTON, MASS.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind northeast—fresh, raining.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 48°; wind north—raining.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—If we purchase a horse to live in we are sure to want all the "modern improvements," and, in a descending scale, in all our purchases we want the same. This fact applies with peculiar force to that important accessory to a household of the present day—a Sewing-Machine. When our fair readers purchase one of these they want one, of course, with the "modern improvements"—they want to *embroider* as well as *sew* with the Machine, for they never would be satisfied to *make* their dresses on the Machine, and then slowly put on the embroidery by hand, nor need they, for with GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Machine they can do both, and with an ease and rapidity astonishing to behold.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

**Premature Loss of the Hair, which is** so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

**Sore Throat Specific.**

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway.

**Firemen's Fund Insurance Company**—Office No. 110 Broadway.—The Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department receive one-half the profits over 7 per cent.

NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.
HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

**W. & W., G. & B., W. & G., and Other** first-class Sewing Machines, to rent and for sale. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

**Gold Pens**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

**A New Attraction.**—The Light Gymnastic Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st., will open on Monday, May 4.

## MARRIED.

MEDHURST—HOWE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, April 20, by Rev. A. H. Parthridge, THOMAS MEDHURST and AGNES M. HOWE.

## DIED.

BLAKE.—Suddenly, at Boston, on Wednesday, April 22, WILLIAM RUFUS BLAKE.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, (Wainwright Memorial,) corner of Waverley place and Hammond-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWMAN.—On Saturday, April 25, after a short but severe illness, JANE, the beloved wife of Richard Bowman, and relict of the late John Rucastle, aged 44 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sisters, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 163 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday afternoon, April 27, at 2 o'clock.

CONNELL.—On Friday, April 24, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZA CECILIA CONNELL, widow of Owen Connell, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 235 Henry-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

DE FORREST.—On Friday, April 24, MATTIE, daughter of Lieut. John H. and Martha R. De Forrest, aged 15 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Skippon, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 3½ P. M.

DOVALE.—On Friday, April 24, of diphtheria, SARAH, infant daughter of Abram J. and Ricot Dovale, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, April 26, at the residence of her parents, No. 48 East 29th-st., at 3 o'clock.

MCCUNE.—On Saturday morning, April 25, of consumption, SARAH C., wife of Charles W. McCune, and eldest daughter of Hon. H. R. Beardsley, of St. Albans, Vt., in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 25, 1863.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $45,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. | 105 | 850 | Hud. R. R. | 114 |
| 2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. | 106⅛ | 400 | do | b10 114 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Reg. | 95 | 200 | do | 113⅞ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. | 97 | 140 | do | 113⅝ |
| 25,000 do | 97⅛ | 50 | do | b30 114 |
| 4,000 do | 97⅜ | 100 | do | s15.113⅝ |
| 5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes | Small. | 100 | do | s60.112 |
| 5,000 do | 106 | 200 | do | s10 113⅜ |
| 6,500 do | 105⅞ | 300 | Harlem R. | 68⅜ |
| 50,000 do. Oct. & Ap. L. | 105⅛ | 200 | do | 68⅛ |
| 47,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr, C. | 101⅞ | 950 | do | 68 |
| 46,000 do New | 99⅞ | 100 | do | s60 66 |
| 3,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90. | 59 | 500 | do | 67¾ |
| 6,000 do | 59⅛ | 100 | do | s20 67⅛ |
| 15,000 N. C. State 6s | 72 | 200 | do | s30 67 |
| 15,000 Mo. State 6s | 61 | 200 | Harlem R. P. | 90 |
| 3,000 Cal. State 7s | 129 | 300 | Reading R. | 93⅛ |
| 10,000 Hud. R 3d m | 113 | 1000 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 73⅜ |
| 19,000 Hud. R. Conv. Bs. | 117 | 100 | do | s30 73 |
| 1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, Old. | 118 | 1000 | do | 73 |
| 2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. | 104⅜ | 500 | do | 73¼ |
| 10,000 N. C. State 6s | 105 | 200 | do | s15 73⅛ |
| 4,500 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 79⅜ | 200 | do | s10 73⅜ |
| 4,000 do | 80 | 200 | do | b10 73⅛ |
| 15,000 C. & N. W. 2d M | 51 | 13 | Clev., Col. & C. R. | 160 |
| 10,000 do | 52 | 300 | Galena & Chi. R. | 95 |
| 13,000 do | 53 | 250 | do | 93¾ |
| 4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. | 2d s. 103 | 600 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 103 |
| 8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. | 3d 79 | 100 | do | 104 |
| 2,000 Han. & St. J. | 1st M. 69 | 100 | do | s10 104 |
| 115 Phœnix Bank | 106 | 400 | do | 105 |
| 68 National Bank | 101 | 200 | do | 105⅛ |
| 20 Chatham Bank | 90 | 100 | do | 105⅞ |
| 15 Park Bank | 123 | 800 | do | 106 |
| 18 Ocean Bank | 88⅛ | 100 | do | s30.105 |
| 5 Bank of State of N. Y. | 101 | 100 | do | s10 105⅝ |
| 156,000 American Gold | 152 | 100 | do | s10 105¾ |
| 62,000 do | 152⅛ | 300 | do | s10.106 |
| 50,000 do | 152⅜ | 400 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 93⅛ |
| 65,000 do | 152½ | 400 | do | 93¾ |
| 7,500 do | s10 152 | 100 | do | 93⅞ |
| 400 Canton Company | 28 | 200 | do | 94 |
| 100 do | 27¾ | 100 | do | 93⅝ |
| 500 Quicksilver Min. Co | 45 | 200 | Chi., Bur. & Q. R. | 112⅜ |
| 50 do | s30 45 | 350 | Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. | 45⅜ |
| 100 do | 45⅛ | 50 | do | 43¾ |
| 250 do | 45⅜ | 100 | do | s30 43⅝ |
| 50 New-Jersey Zinc | 160 | 150 | Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pref. | 75 |
| 50 Min. Mining Co. | 107⅛ | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. R. | 64½ |
| 500 do | s30.107 | 500 | do | 65 |
| 200 Penn. Coal Co. | 120 | 100 | do | 65⅛ |
| 100 Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 131⅛ | 100 | do | 65⅝ |
| 400 Cumb. Coal Pref'd | 27 | 200 | do | 65⅜ |
| 200 do | 26⅜ | 100 | Al. & T. H. Pr. | 71 |
| 250 do | 26 | 550 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 24⅜ |
| 450 do | 25⅝ | 400 | do | 24⅞ |
| 220 do | 25 | 550 | do | 25 |
| 100 do | 25⅜ | 300 | do | b15 25 |
| 100 do | b10 26 | 150 | Chic. & Alt. | 69 |
| 100 do | b30 26 | 200 | do | 68⅜ |
| 50 do | b30 25⅜ | 100 | do | 68 |
| 100 Pacific Mail St. Co | 188⅜ | 300 | do | 67⅜ |
| 20 do | 189 | 55 | Mich. Cen. R. | 103½ |
| 225 do | 188 | 160 | do | 103¾ |
| 400 N. Y. Cen. R. | 116 | 450 | do | 104 |
| 300 do | 115⅜ | 50 | Nor. & Wor. R. | 83 |
| 200 do | 115¾ | 150 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 69 |
| 100 do | s30.115⅝ | 400 | do | 61¾ |
| 100 Erie Railway | 79⅛ | 500 | do | 61⅝ |
| 1000 do | 80 | 200 | do | 61⅞ |
| 400 do | 80⅛ | 8 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 103 |
| 200 do | b30 80⅛ | 100 | do | 104⅛ |
| 500 do | 80⅜ | 100 | do | 104⅜ |
| 850 do | 80⅜ | 40 | Panama R. | 184 |
| 25 do | b10 80⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. S. | s30 92⅜ |
| 100 do | s10 80⅝ | 100 | do | s30 92⅝ |
| 100 do | b15 80⅝ | 100 | do | s30 92¾ |
| 50 do | b30 80⅝ | 100 | do | 93 |
| 200 Erie Railway Pf | 100 | 300 | do | 93⅛ |
| 150 do | 99⅞ | 100 | do | b30 93⅜ |
| 100 do | 99⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. Full Stock. | 90 |
| 33 do | 99⅜ | 7500 | Ill. Cen. Can. B. S. | 80 |
| 50 Alt. & T. H. R. | 70⅜ | 600 | Chic. & Alt. Pref. | 88 |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes | Oct. & Apl. | 105⅞ | |
| 71,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c. | | 101⅞ | |
| 13,000 do | New | 99⅜ | |
| 30,000 do | | 99⅝ | |
| 20,000 Tenn. State 6s. | '90 | 60 | |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s | b30 | 61⅜ | |
| 5,000 do | | 61⅜ | |
| 1,000 Cal. State 7s | | 130 | |
| 1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m. | | 82 | |
| 5,000 Mich. So. 1st M. | | 113 | |
| 5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. | | 53 | |
| 1,000 do | | 53⅜ | |
| 5,000 do | | 54 | |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. | | 104 | |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. | | 94 | |
| 5,000 do | | 94⅛ | |
| 10,000 do | | 94⅜ | |
| 155 Bank of Commerce | | 98 | |
| 65,000 Amer. Gold | | 153⅞ | |
| 35,000 do | | 153⅞ | |
| 2,000 do | | 154 | |
| 50 Penn. Coal Co. | | 120 | |
| 1600 Buck's Co. Lead | | 2⅜ | |
| 500 do | | 2½ | |
| 50 Canton Co | | 27⅛ | |
| 200 Cum. Coal Prf. | | 25⅞ | |
| 300 do | | 25⅞ | |
| 1503 Quicksilver M. Co. | | 50 | |
| 100 do | | 50⅜ | |
| 100 do | | 51⅛ | |
| 2000 do | | 51 | |
| 10 Pac. M. S. Co | | 189 | |
| 475 N. Y. Cen. R. | | 116 | |
| 100 do | | 116⅛ | |
| 1500 Erie Railway | | 81 | |
| 1200 do | | 81⅛ | |
| 500 do | | 81⅜ | |
| 300 do | | 81⅜ | |
| 200 do | | b30 81⅛ | |
| 300 do | | 81⅜ | |
| 250 Erie R. Pref. | | 100 | |
| 100 Hudson River R. | | 114⅜ | |
| 100 do | | 114 | |
| 100 do | | 114 | |
| 500 Harlem R. | | 70 | |
| 300 do | | 69⅛ | |
| 300 do | | 69⅜ | |
| 200 Har. R. Pref | | 90 | |
| 200 Reading R. | | 93⅛ | |
| 250 Mich. Cen. R. | | 104⅜ | |
| 100 do | | 104⅝ | |
| 900 M. S. & N. I. R. | | 61⅜ | |
| 300 do | | 61⅞ | |
| 500 do | | b30 62 | |
| 2200 do | | 62 | |
| 200 do | | s30 61⅜ | |
| 500 M. S. & N. I. G. S. | | 105 | |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | | 94 | |
| 400 do | | 94⅜ | |
| 250 do | | 94⅝ | |
| 400 do | | b30 95 | |
| 500 Clev. & Pitts. R. | | 74½ | |
| 600 do | | 74¾ | |
| 7000 do | | 75 | |
| 1600 do | | b30 75 | |
| 3400 Gal. & Chic. R. | | 96⅜ | |
| 150 do | | 96⅝ | |
| 200 do | | s30 96 | |
| 200 Clev. & Tol. R. | | 106 | |
| 1800 do | | b30 105⅞ | |
| 300 do | | s30 105 | |
| 300 do | | 105⅝ | |
| 200 do | | s30.104½ | |
| 300 Chic. & R. I. R. | | 94 | |
| 300 do | | 94⅞ | |
| 500 do | | 94⅝ | |
| 100 Alton & T. H. Pr. | | 70⅝ | |
| 300 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien | | 44 | |
| 100 do | | 43¼ | |
| 100 do | | 43⅝ | |
| 200 do | | 43⅜ | |
| 100 Chic. & Al. Pref. | | 65 | |
| 200 P., Ft. W. & C. | | b30 65⅛ | |
| 300 do | | 65⅝ | |
| 200 do | | 65 | |
| 250 Chic. & N. W. R. | | 25 | |
| 200 do | | 25⅛ | |
| 300 do | | b15 25 | |
| 450 Chi. & R. I. R. | | 94⅛ | |
| 200 do | | 94⅜ | |

**PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $70,000 Amer. Gold | 153 | 50 | Erie Railway Pr | 100 |
| 10,000 do | s3 153 | 100 | Hudson R. R. | 114 |
| 120,000 do | 153⅛ | 50 | do | 114⅛ |
| 75,000 do | 153⅜ | 2200 | Harlem R. | 69⅝ |
| 40,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes | | 1000 | do | b3 69⅝ |
| 1,000 do | Ind. | 108⅛ | do | s30 69 |
| 50 Cum. Coal Pr. | | 25⅛ | do | 69¼ |
| 100 Quicksilver Mining Co. | | 50 | do | 62 |
| 36 Min. Mining Co. | | 109 | do | b3 62 |
| 26 do | | 109 | do | b10 62⅛ |
| 200 Bucks Co. Lead Co | | 2⅛ | do | 62⅜ |
| 400 do | | b15 2⅜ | do | b30 62⅛ |
| 500 do | | b30 2⅜ | 100 | Ill. Cen. Scrip | 93 |
| 200 do | | 2⅜ | 500 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 74 |
| 50 Pacific Mail | | s10.188 | 100 | do | s10 74⅛ |
| 50 do | | b3 188⅛ | 200 | do | 74⅜ |
| 50 do | | 188⅛ | 100 | P., Ft. W. & Chic. | 64⅞ |
| 50 do | | b3.188⅜ | 300 | Alt. & T. H. Pref. | 70⅛ |
| 50 Chi. & N. W. R. | | 25⅛ | 100 | do | 25⅜ |
| 50 do | | 25⅜ | 100 | do | 25⅝ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | | b4 116 | 50 | Chic. & Al. R. | 65⅜ |
| 50 do | | 115⅞ | 50 | do | 65 |
| 450 Erie Railway | | 80⅛ | 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. | s30 95 |
| 600 do | | 80⅜ | 100 | do | 95⅜ |
| 500 do | | s10 80⅜ | 100 | do | 95⅝ |
| 100 do | | s10 80⅞ | 400 | Clev. & Tol. | 105⅜ |
| 100 do | | b10 81 | 400 | Chic. & R. I. R. | b10 94⅛ |
| 1200 do | | 81 | 100 | do | 94 |
| 800 do | | 81 | 500 | do | 94⅜ |
| 200 do | | s3 80⅞ | | | |

**PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Amer. Gold | 153⅜ | 200 | Harlem R. Prf | b3 90 |
| 110,000 do | 153⅜ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. | 62⅜ |
| 10,000 do | 153⅞ | 200 | do | b3 62⅜ |
| 100 Cumberland Coal | 25 | 1600 | do | 62⅜ |
| 300 do | 25⅜ | 1200 | Ill. Cen. R. | 94⅜ |
| 50 Canton Co | 27¼ | 100 | do | b10 94⅛ |
| 150 do | 28 | 800 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 75 |
| 100 Bucks Co. L. C. | 2⅜ | 1000 | do | b30 75 |
| 400 do | 2⅜ | 100 | do | 75⅛ |
| 100 Pacific M. S. C. | 188⅜ | 400 | do | 75⅜ |
| 300 Erie R. | 81⅜ | 50 | P., Ft. W. & Ch. R. | 65⅜ |
| 850 do | 81⅛ | 100 | T. H. & A. | 43⅞ |
| 300 do | b3 81⅜ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 25¼ |
| 100 Erie R. Pref | 100 | 10 | do | 24 |
| 200 do | 98⅞ | 100 | Mil. & Pr. Du C. | 43¾ |
| 100 Hudson R. R. | s10 114 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. | 96⅛ |
| 100 do | s10 114⅛ | 100 | do | 96⅜ |
| 300 do | s10 114⅜ | 1000 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 105⅞ |
| 100 do | s30.113⅞ | 100 | do | s10.105⅞ |
| 300 do | 114⅜ | 200 | do | 105¾ |
| 700 do | 114⅜ | 450 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 94⅜ |
| 200 Harlem R. | 69⅜ | 200 | do | 94⅝ |

SATURDAY, April 25—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin advanced 2 ℔ cent. to-day on telegrams from Albany, that the Restraining Bill failed to become a law, from some informality in the Assembly, late last night. There was not much said in Exchange after the steamer's mail closed early in the forenoon. The whole export of Gold and Silver for the week is only $466,000. Money in very easy supply to the Brokers. The receipts of Currency at the Treasury were $2,160,000, of which $1,300,000 for the New Loan, and $860,000 on Deposit, at 5 ℔ cent. An immense speculative business was done on the Share list at rapidly advancing prices for Erie and most of the Western Roads, the market leaving off firm. The Quicksilver shares rose to 50@51 ℔ cent. At 4 o'clock the following figures were quoted as compared with Friday night.

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 151⅛ | 153⅛ | Harlem Pref. | 90⅛ | 90 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 106 | 106⅛ | Mich. Central | 103 | 104⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 116⅛ | 116 | Mich. Southern | 61⅜ | 62⅛ |
| Erie | 80⅜ | 81⅜ | Mich. Guarant'd. | 104⅛ | 105 |
| Erie Preferred | 99⅜ | 100⅜ | Illinois Central | 92⅜ | 94⅜ |
| Hudson | 114⅜ | 114⅝ | Pittsburgh | 75 | 75⅛ |
| Toledo | 101⅝ | 106 | Fort Wayne | 64⅜ | 65⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 189 | 188⅜ | Rock Island | 92⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Quicksilver Co. | 44 | 50 | Treasury Certifs. | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Harlem | 67⅛ | 69⅛ | 7-30 Tr. Notes | 107 | 107 |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Bank | 110 | State of New-York | 100⅛ |
| Merchants' | 104 | Commerce | 98⅜ |
| Union | 110 | American Exchange | 104 |
| America | 118 | Metropolitan | 106 |
| Tradesmen's | 104 | Park | 103 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 92⅛ | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6's | 113 | N. Ind. Gosh. L., '68 | 103¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est | 104 | M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. | 113 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, subsc'n. | 104 | Ill. Central, '75 | 120 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 | 103¾ | Al. & T. H. 2d, pref. | 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 118 | Al. & T. H. 2ds, inc. | 84 |
| N. Y. Cen. conv., '76 | 120 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 106 |
| Erie R. firsts, '68 | 115 | Chic. & N. W. G. B., ex. | 90 |
| Erie R. seconds, '79 | 120 | Chic. & N. W. int. bds | 99⅜ |
| Erie R. thirds, '83 | 113 | Chi. & N. W. 2d Mt. | 84 |
| Erie R. fourths, '80 | 106 | Han. & St. J. firsts | 60 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77 | 105 | Han. & St. J. second | 45 |
| Hud. R. firsts '69 | 116 | Chicago & R. I. firsts | 111 |
| Hud. R. seconds '88, s. f. | 120 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts. | 109 |
| Hud. R. thirds '75 | 115 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. | 103 |
| Harlem firsts, '65, '73 | 113 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds | 79⅛ |
| Mich. Cen. 8's, '69, '72 | 115 | Clev. & Pitts. 2ds | 106 |
| Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82 | 119 | Clev. & Pitts. 3ds | 104 |
| Mich. S. 7's c. 2ds | 104 | Clev. & Pitts. 4ths | 82 |

**Sales of Real Estate**—APRIL 24.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 167 Hester-st. ..... $6,500

## NEWS FROM HAVANA.

### Protest of the Captain of the Prize Dolphin Before the English Consul at Havana, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

I mentioned in a former letter the arrival at this port of the English steamer *Dolphin*, in charge of a prize crew, on her way to Key West to be adjudicated upon, having been captured on the 25th ult., opposite Porto Rico, by the U. S. steamer *Wachusett*. Whilst waiting here to take in coal, the Captain made a protest before the British Consul, or rather Vice-Consul, for CRAWFORD himself is absent, and his son is acting in his stead. The following is a brief summary of the *ex parte* statement of the English Captain:

The *Dolphin*, Capt. RICHARD H. EUSTICE, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, and having lawfully cleared, left Liverpool on the 10th of February last, bound to Nassau, stopping at Madeira and St. Thomas to take in coal. She arrived at St. Thomas safely, and left there on the 24th of last month. On the following morning at daybreak, being in sight of Porto Rico, there was observed to starboard a steamer coming toward them. The Captain of the *Dolphin* immediately hoisted his flag. Shortly after a ball fell near the starboard bulwark, although no firing had been heard. The unknown vessel fired some other balls, when Capt. EUSTICE ordered the engine to be stopped. On the vessel approaching nearer he saw that it was a United States vessel of war; and shortly after they were boarded by an armed boat of the ship, which proved to be the *Wachusett*. The officer who came on board asked for the ship's papers, which were immediately given up to him; and, after having examined them, he ordered the crew to assemble on deck, in spite of Capt. Eustice's protest. He then went on board the *Wachusett*, and returned with an armed force, who took possession of the vessel, and forced ten of the crew into his boat, arresting Capt. EUSTICE, and obliging him to go with the ten of the crew above mentioned on board of the *Wachusett*. At the same time the English flag was pulled down, and that of the United States hoisted in its place.

About three-quarters of an hour after, Capt. EUSTICE was again taken on board the *Dolphin*, accompanied by an officer and twenty men. The crew were again assembled upon the deck, and the officer ordered them on board the *Wachusett*, with the exception of the Captain, Mate, Purser, First Engineer, Steward, cook, and head firemen. The *Wachusett* then stood off, and the officer, Mr. MULDAUR, took possession of the *Dolphin*, which was turned in the direction of Key West—an order being given that none of the crew of the *Dolphin* should be permitted to approach the compass under penalty of being shot.

At 8 o'clock A. M. of the 26th ult., Capt. EUSTICE discovered that his maps and chronometer had disappeared; the same thing had happened with the instruments belonging to the first officer. It was likewise discovered that during the night the hatches had been forced open and some champagne, which formed a part of the cargo, had been taken from the hold and consumed.

At 6 o'clock A. M. of the 28th, the First Engineer, Mr. JENKINSON, was double ironed by order of the American officer, without any cause being assigned, and in spite of the protest of Capt. EUSTICE against such violence.

At 11 o'clock A. M. of the 29th, the irons were taken off Mr. JENKINSON. At 7 o'clock P. M. he was shut up in his cabin, and kept prisoner there until the following day.

Vessels continue to arrive from Matamoras with cotton. Yesterday three entered.

A new steamer, called the *Monte Cristo*, was to leave on the 7th inst., Santiago de Cuba, for Kingston and Port-au-Prince, forming a line to run in conjunction with the steamers of the Transatlantic Company that leave this port fortnightly for Spain.

A disastrous fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, broke out on the plantation of Messrs. JUNCO, the "Mercedes," by which nearly the whole of the standing crop of cane was destroyed. The loss is put down at $30,000.

### Employment of the Negroes.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

The following order has been promulgated by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS:

*First*—The Government of the United States, in order to secure the safety of commerce and navigation on the Mississippi River, have determined to locate on and near its beach a loyal population, who will protect, instead of destroying, as is now done, the freedom of commercial intercourse on this great inland sea. That this policy may the more speedily receive its initiation, GEORGE B. FIELD, Capt. A. L. STRICKLE, and Rev. L. S. LIVERMORE are hereby appointed Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to superintend the letting of plantations to persons of proper character and qualifications, and to see that the mutual obligations between the negroes and their employers or superintendents, shall be faithfully performed, to attend, in some measure, to their moral and intellectual wants, and generally to carry out the policy of the Government regarding negroes that are to be put to agricultural pursuits.

*Second*—It being deemed the best policy as far as possible to make employment and subsistence of negroes a matter to be left to private enterprise, plantations will be placed in possession of such persons as the Commissioners shall deem of good character and pecuniary responsibility, and in lieu of rent a tax will be collected upon the product of the land, payable to such agents as the Treasury Department shall designate, care being taken to secure, as far as possible, the just rights of the employe and the employed. In all cases, the negroes will be furnished with enough clothing for comfort, in advance of their earnings, in consequence of their present extreme destitution, and in no case will negroes be subjected to corporal punishment by the lash, or other cruel and unusual modes.

*Third*—Upon entering into the occupancy of plantations, inspectors will visit each plantation and take an inventory of all property upon the estate. Crops yet ungathered will be turned over to be gathered by the lessee, upon such terms as shall secure to the Government its fair share, while all movable property, stock, grain, &c., will be taken possession of by the Government, or sold to the lessee, if he so desires, at their appraised value, payable out of the proceeds of the plantation in the Fall; the appraisers to be appointed by the Commissioners, unless otherwise designated by the Government.

*Fourth*—After the lessees shall have taken possession of the plantation, as many negroes of average quality as he may desire shall be turned over to him upon the order of the Commissioners, the lessees entering into bonds to employ them until the 1st of February, 1860, and to feed, clothe and treat humanely all the negroes thus turned over—the clothing to be deducted from their wages, and to be furnished at cost.

*Fifth*—If it shall be found impracticable, in consequence of the lateness of the season, to find persons of sufficient character and responsibility to give employment to all the negroes coming within the lines of the army, the Commissioners may appoint superintendents, under whose supervision the soil may be cultivated for the exclusive benefit of the Government, or may have the plantations worked upon such terms as in their judgment shall be best adapted to the welfare of the negroes, taking care that in all plans adopted, the negroes shall be self-sustaining, and not become a charge upon the Government.

*Sixth*—The wages to be paid for labor shall be as follows:

For able-bodied men over 15 years of age, $7 per month.

For able-bodied women, over 15 years of age, $5 per month.

For children between the age of 12 and 15, half price. Children under 12 years of age shall not be used as field hands, and families must be kept together, when they so desire.

The tax on the product of the plantation, in lieu of rent, shall be at the rate of $2 per bale of 400 pounds of cotton, and 5 cents per bushel on corn and potatoes.

*Seventh*—While military protection will not be guaranteed for the safety of persons engaged in cultivating the soil, yet all troops will be required to give protection where it can be done without injury to the service, and it is confidently believed that the military organization of the negroes will afford all the protection necessary.

*Eighth*—Commanders of the army will render the Commissioners such military assistance as may be necessary, without injury to the service, for the execution of their duties. The Commissioners will report their proceedings to the Secretary of War every two weeks.

Given under my hand at Milliken's Bend, La., April 15, 1863, by authority of instructions from the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adj.-Gen.

### CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS has lately issued the following order relative to organizing the contrabands at Helena into a regiment for defence of fortifications:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3.—I. The following officers, non-commissioned and privates, are announced as the officers of the First regiment Arkansas Volunteers of African descent. They will be detailed from their respective regiments to raise the troops, and as rapidly as companies, battalions, and the regiments are organized, they will be mustered out of service and discharged, and mustered into the new regiments:

*Colonel*—Lieut.-Col. WOOD, First Indiana cavalry.

*Lieutenant-Colonel*—Capt. James Campbell, Thirty-fourth Indiana.

Major—Capt. GEO. BENSON, Forty-sixth Indiana.

Captains—10.

First Lieutenants—10.

Second Lieutenants—10.

Adjutant. Regimental Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon.

2. Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, is authorized to raise from persons of African descent, at such places as he may designate, eight companies of heavy artillery, to man the heavy guns in Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn. He is authorized to select the officers for the companies, and will report their names to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

1. Requisitions for arms, clothing and camp equipage will be made upon the proper Staff department at this place and at Memphis. Each soldier will be allowed one coat, one pair overalls, two shirts, two pair socks, one cap, one pair shoes, one blanket, one knapsack, one canteen and one haversack.

They will be allowed the compensation as soldiers provided by the War Department.

4. When the troops are organized, they will be reported to Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding Army of Tennessee.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

### The Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SIBLEY.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* publishes the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
St. Paul, Minn., April 18, 1863.

*To the St. Paul Press:*

GENTLEMEN: To prevent exaggerated rumors relative to an attack made by a party of hostile Sioux on a small detachment stationed on the south branch of Watonwan River, in the county of that name, I beg leave to state, through your columns, for general information, that one soldier was killed and two wounded, and a boy of 8 or 10 years of age killed and two women wounded, whether seriously or not is not mentioned in the official dispatches. Prompt measures have been taken for the pursuit of the party who committed the outrage, and the mounted companies, having received their arms, will be placed so as to cover the approaches to the settlements on both sides of the Minnesota River. The report of the officer concerning the detachment indicate that the attacking party was composed of nearly 50 Indians, but in the darkness and confusion he probably over-estimated the number; and it may turn out that it was composed of the few men who were seen by the Indian lately taken by my scouts, and who advised him of their intention to steal horses at any point where they could be found on the south side of the Minnesota River. There were some horses, including one Government horse taken by the Indians who made the onslaught.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, UPON THE PREMISES IN OLD SAYBROOK, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. ON SATURDAY, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public auction, a handsome modern house, finished in the best manner, with 14 rooms, piazzas, couch-house, barn, and every convenience suitable for a gentleman's country residence. About 7 acres of ground sloping down to a bay near the mouth of the river, entirely unimproved, but susceptible of being soon made ornamental and productive, as may be seen in the adjoining residence and grounds of John Allen, Esq. The house has never been occupied since it was built, about five years, belonging to the death of the owner. Excellent fishing, boating and shooting in the proper seasons; accessible from New-York in 4½ hours by railroad or by Hartford steamer in the afternoon. The neighborhood is entirely healthy, and there are good schools and churches. Persons, by taking the 8 o'clock A. M. train on the New-Haven Road, can have several hours at Saybrook, attend the sale, and return the same evening. Terms 10 per cent. cash on the day of sale; a liberal portion of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT country seat, situated on high ground, well shaded and with fine views, on the most desirable part of Staten Island; large and commodious dwelling with all conveniences, large stables and outbuildings, vineries, grapery and a great abundance of the choicest fruit, to a private family only. Rent $2,200 for one year, including two gardeners' wages. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit-trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Fremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of DENNISTON, SLOAN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, pleasantly situated on the Sound, in the town of Stamford, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station. It is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 261 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fourteen rooms. Photographs of the houses and maps of the situation may be seen at the office of GEO. BURT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 1½ o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, IN Fishkill, one mile from river and New-Hamburgh Station; the house contains seven rooms, is surrounded by ample shade and space; rent for four months, $200. For particulars address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, SITUATED between Cornwall and Newburgh, immediately on the bank of the river. The house contains ten rooms, grounds about five acres, with garden planted, and abundance of fruit; ice-house filled; stable and coach-house. Apply to A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF ground, the country seat of the late Caspar Meier, situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. Apply to FISCHER & CO., corner of Broadway and Beaver-st., or to ROBERT JAFFRAY, No. 46 Wall-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT CANNONSING—3¾ miles from depot, 4 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, &c.; good outhouses; a pleasant and healthy location. Possession immediately. Rent, $200. Apply at No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITHIN A MILE of Mamaroneck Depot, furnished with marble mantels, heaters, &c., with about an acre of land and suitable out-buildings. Apply to LOUIS WALSH, 30 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on MONDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., the House and Lot formerly occupied by Edward Ward, at Fishkill Landing; the lot contains about one-third of an acre, beautifully located in full view of New York and the Hudson River; within 5 minutes' walk of Railroad depot. House new, well built, and contains 7 rooms and Summer kitchen. The grounds are well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery. Terms easy and made known on day of sale. Possession given on 1st of May.

JOHN VAN VLIET, Fishkill Landing.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, IN the town of White Plains, Westchester county, about 1¼ miles from the depot, a large double house with 8 acres of land; the house is replete with every convenience, containing 11 rooms, with pantry in every room; water in the house; the ground is well laid out with shrubbery and abundance of fruit trees of every description; all necessary out-buildings; every thing in good order; possession given immediately. Inquire of JAMES GIBSON, White Plains.

FOR SALE—NORMANSTONE—A BEAUTIFULLY situated residence on the Heights of Georgetown, D. C., one mile from the Washington and Georgetown street cars; unsurpassed for health and fine views, comprising 24 acres of land, a substantial and commodious house, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings. Terms cash. Particulars and description of the property may be obtained by applying at the office of WM. H. GRANT, Superintending Engineer Central Park, 5th-av., opposite 64th-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., at the following prices: $200, $225, $250, $300, $325, $350 and $400 each, on very favorable terms of payment. Persons wishing to start manufacturing, especially those using large quantities of coal or iron, are requested to examine the place. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York, or J. B. COOLEY, Agent, Elizabethport.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A COUNTRY residence, beautifully located on the highest ground in the vicinity of Newark, containing 16 acres of land, with a double house, large barn, stables and carriage-house, all in perfect order. The grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental, and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire of WOODRUFF, FINCH & CO., No. 61 Reade-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The late residence of Wm. A. Ferris, Esq., with eight acres of improved land. The house is large, with fine water front, and is a desirable place for a citizen's country seat. All the New-Haven trains stop at the station, Cosco Bridge. Eighteen acres adjoining also for sale. Apply to GEORGE P. TITUS, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A VERY neat, low priced place, with ¾ acre of land, covered with the choicest kinds of fruit and shrubbery, having a fine water privilege, and conveniently accessible to New-York City, both by steamboats and railroads. For further information, terms, &c., apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs. CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished cottage or country seat, with privilege of buying next Fall, within three hours' ride of New-York, with from 2 to 10 acres of ground. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., J. STACEY, Station F, New-York.

TO LET—AT DEPOT OF NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad, Scarsdale, a two-story frame house, about 40 by 30 feet, in good order, containing fourteen rooms with a good garden. Rent, $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS** usual in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The celebrated HUTCHINSON FAMILY will be present, and aid in the singing both morning and evening.

**CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH,** SEVENTH-av., near corner of 14th-st. The newly-appointed pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

**FRENCH EPIS. CHURCH** "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. SUNDAY, April 26, morning service and sermon in French by Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock; evening service in French, sermon in English by Rev. Dr. SPENCER, at 7½ o'clock.

**AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH**—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park)—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

**THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR** THE BLIND.—Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, April 26, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

**JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.**—THE PASTOR, Rev. J. M. CARROLL, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, strangers cordially invited to attend.

**THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF** California, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

**CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION**—Episcopal—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach Morning and Evening.

**REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL** preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*God is Light.*

## SHIPPING

### M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA,
On SATURDAY, May 2, at Noon.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

Passengers are cautioned against the false and foolish reports about this route.

The last trip of the MOSES TAYLOR was a splendid run of twelve days from Nicaragua.

The arrangements to secure a speedy transit from ocean to ocean are of the very best character.

For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

### NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,

TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
will sail as above
From Pier No. 3½, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

### FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, April 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

**FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.**—The elegant and fast iron steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons register, will be dispatched from Boston for the above ports on SATURDAY, May 2.

For freight or passage, having superior cabin accommodations, apply to JOHN H. FOSTER & CO., No. 25 Central Wharf, Boston.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT**—THE SUperior and very fast steamship QUINCY, GEORGE W. ——, Commander, will leave Pier No. —, North River, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. M. ——— & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

## RAILROADS.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-**road.—On and after MONDAY, April 27, the first and ——— trains will leave Jersey City for Burlington, ——— Bordentown, Trenton, Morrisville, &c., A. M., ——— P. M. Returning, will leave Philadelphia for ——— and Amboy, at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. ——— will connect at Amboy with the Camden and Amboy Railroad to Camden and Philadelphia, and at Bordentown with the Delaware and Raritan Canal for Trenton, Kingston, Princeton, and intermediate stations.

**CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAIL-**road.—Cars leave Fulton and Catharine ferries every 10 minutes, connecting at City Line with cars of Coney Island.

WM. C. COXE, Superintendent.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Co., April 18, 1863.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—OPEN JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Philadelphia, at 6:30, A. M., 12 M., 4:20 P. M. and 8:25 P. M. Saturdays only, at 11:15 P. M.; for Mount, 7:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

### OYSTER BAY AND LLOYD'S NECK.

The steamer ST. PAUL will stop at the above places on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, leaving James-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock; and will stop TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 2 o'clock, on her way to New-York.

A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

**FOR SHREWSBURY.** SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock, returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.

The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

**FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT,** SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

**FOR NORWALK**—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip, New-York, at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport, and with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad; also with stages for New-Canaan, &c. Time to Norwalk, three hours. Fare 50 cents.

**MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.**—The AURORA will resume her regular trips to Peekskill on SATURDAY, 25th inst., touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate places each way, leaving day-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND** SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock ——— Saturdays.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

**LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER** Paint, 1 to 2½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 206 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 1,005 3d-av., 18 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

**CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION,** tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 435 Pearl-st.

**MARBLE MANTELS.**—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

## STEAM POWER TO LET.

**STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET**—No. 58 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,099 Post-office.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

## FURNITURE.

**BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF** warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN** Suydam's new fire-proof building, No. 99 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Families declining housekeeping will find this a safe place for their property. Apply up stairs. Reference given.

**ENAMELLED FURNITURE**—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

## REMOVALS.

**BLAKE BRO'S. & CO.,**
WILL REMOVE TO NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS,
ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

## PERSONAL.

**A SET OF CHINESE ELABORATELY** carved Bombay wood furniture (not upholstered) is offered for sale at No. 57 West 36th-st., for two days, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock M., by a gentleman about leaving the City. No furniture dealers need apply.

## AUCTION SALES.

### PUBLIC SALE
### OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,850.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,

CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBT BRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

### MONDAY, APRIL 27,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 23 2d-place, between Henry and Clinton sts.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—Rosewood and mahogany marble top chamber furniture, mattresses, rosewood secretary, book-case and buffet, with mirror doors, library table, furniture in green reps, silver plated ware, china and cut glass, oak extension table, lace window curtains, French plate pier glass, refrigerator, etc., etc.

Catalogues at sales-rooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—All in good condition, and made to order by Roux, Meeks & Belter. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, April 27, and TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the residence No. 194 5th-av., elegant furniture, in good order and made to order.

PARLORS—Superb velvet, Aubusson, and Axminster carpets; superb rosewood suite in yellow, suite in yellow satin, suite in blue cloth, suite in blue reps and embroidered silk; frame, pier and mantel mirrors, wall do., marble-top pier bases, cornices to match; elegant lace, velvet and satin do.; carved rosewood and black walnut etageres, superb rosewood buffet, with brocatel, marble top, cost $300; white martazza lounges, in striped satin, &c.

BEDROOMS—Brussels and Aubusson carpets, superb carved rosewood bedsteads, chamber washstands of walnut bedsteads and bureau, hair mattresses, rich rosewood amoir-a-glace, with French plate mirror doors, paillasses, spring mattresses, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved black walnut extension tables, 12 and 18 feet extension; dining-room Rivington chairs; rosewood buffet, with marble top; lambrikings, carved black walnut sideboard, together with a large and costly assortment of china, crockery and glassware, cutlery and kitchen furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** EMBRACING ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 15 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in lemon-colored satin and reps, elegant rosewood etageres, pier mirrors, fine French plate pier and mantle glasses, rosewood pianoforte, Nunns & Clark rockers; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, elegant lemon-colored satin curtains, lined with silk; rich gilt cornices, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany sofa and Marseilles mattresses, walnut, mahogany extension and dining tables, oak arm and side chairs, elegant mantle clock and vases to match, rich moquette, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures with pendents, &c., &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** CUPBOARDS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 324 4th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites in satin damask, elegant marble-top etageres with mirrors, fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops, rich lace curtains and cornices, oak library furniture, sofa, chairs and rockers, in reps, walnut buffet, marble top, pillar extension-table, sofas and chairs, in leather, elegant rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, armoire a glace, paillasses, spring beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers and fixtures, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

**SALE OF MR. J. H. CAFFERTY'S PAINT-**INGS AND A SMALL PRIVATE COLLECTION.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at 7½ o'clock, in the Print Gallery, (Derby Fine Arts Institute,) No. 625 Broadway, a collection of paintings by James H. Cafferty, N. A., the result of a long period of steady and laborious application. The paintings include figure, genre, fruit, still life and other subjects, the most recent emanations from Mr. Cafferty's easel, and in which the public will recognize a most acceptable and interesting variety of subjects, treated in the artist's most felicitous manner.

In addition to the above will be sold a number of WATER-COLOR AND LEPIA DRAWINGS, ALSO BY MR. CAFFERTY.

The whole collection being newly and elegantly framed.

Also, a small private collection by American artists, including specimens by Hart, Eastman, Johnson, Rondel, Geo. W. Hall, Neblig, Tait, Shuttuck, Hennessey, and other eminent artists. Catalogues ready and the paintings now on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME HOUSE AND EXTRA-**SIZED LOT, NO. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The superior four-story, brown stone, high-stoop house, with extra large lot, No. 141 West 14th-st., north side, near 7th-av. The house is 25 by 68 feet, built and finished in the very best manner, in complete order, and contains all the modern conveniences. Lot 25 by 120 feet.

$16,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years if desired. For permit to view the premises, and full particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 9 Pine-st.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By order of Executor, at No. 576 Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., on MONDAY, April 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by A. JOURNEAY.

The entire contents of the above house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and arm chairs, in hair-cloth; pier and centre tables, mirrors, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, marble-top washstands, toilet tables, paillasses, hair and husk mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, curtains, window shades, alabaster vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, together with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**SPLENDID MANSION AND GROUNDS AT** TUBBY HOOK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 30, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the splendid mansion and grounds, the residence of the late Albert L. Beak, Esq., situate at Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, comprising about three acres of land, with a fine view of the North River. Ground high, fine garden, and fruit and lawn shade trees. House 44x46 feet, built of brick, hollow walls, marble mantles, hard walls, finished in elegant manner, hot and cold water throughout, bath, &c., &c. Gas throughout the house, from Harlem Gas Company; fine stable, piazzas, &c., &c. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY**—NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST., NEAR MARION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

PRINCE-ST.—The valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st., north side, between Marion and Mulberry sts.; buildings are two stories and sub-cellar, brick; lots together 50 feet front, 43 feet rear, by 100 feet in depth. $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST TWENTY-**SECOND-ST., NEAR THIRD-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

EAST 22D-ST.—The six three story brick houses and lots on the south side of 22d-st., 197 feet east of 3d-av. Each lot 24.6 by 98.9. Lots can be built upon in front.

Terms cash. Sale peremptory.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BURKE & HORTON, Auctioneers—Office 5 Greenwich-av.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOE FINDINGS** At No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., consisting of eyelets, buttons, satin Francais, satin lanes, silk laces, cloth, lastings, galloons, uppers, &c.; entire balance of stock on hand of late firm of Demorest & Middleton. R. J. POWERS, Assignee.

**WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION**—AT NO. 9 Mercer-st., TUESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, a lot of Lithographic Stones.

**COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES** and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—3d floor.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Pine-st.

### AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON
WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1863,
at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
At No. 14 East 41st-st., near 5th-av.,
By
A. JOURNEAY,

### MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of the most costly description, style of Louis XVI., made by the best foreign and home manufacturers—ROUX, Marcotte, Ball, Black & Co., Stewart, Tinson, and others. The furniture has been in use but a short time, and is in perfect order. For quality and style it will surpass any ever offered at public auction.

PARLORS.

Ebony and gilt furniture in magnificent satin brocatel, style of Louis XVI.; heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu clock set in medallions, Wilton velvet carpets, solid ebony and gilt centre tables, lace and brocatel curtains of the most costly kind to match the suite, surrounded with cornices of solid ebony and gilt; solid ebony and gilt cabinets, card tables, reception chairs, &c., &c.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

A full and complete assortment of chamber and dining-room furniture of the richest and most costly design, in ebony, rosewood and oak.

Also, Cutlery, glassware, French china, &c., &c.

Furniture exhibited by permit. Permits and Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.
Office No. 9 Pine-st.

**PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUC-**TION.

TUESDAY, April 28, 1863,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,
At No. 37 West 38th-st.,
By A. JOURNEAY,

RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of handsome carved suites of rosewood furniture in heavy satin brocatel, French plate mirrors, rosewood marble top etageres, centre and side tables, marble tops, rich lace and satin damask curtains, elegant mantel ornaments, velvet carpets.

ELEGANTLY CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
Nunns & Clark, Makers.

Rosewood dressing-bureaus, marble tops, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, wash-stands, commodes, hair spring mattresses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, oak extension tables, dining chairs, rich French china, glassware, cutlery, &c., with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**HANDSOME ENGLISH** BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 94 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The handsome 4-story brick English basement house and lot No. 94 West 25th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. House 18.6 front, is in good order, and contains all the conveniences. Lot 18.6 by 98.9.

A portion can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

## INSTRUCTION.

**EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTI-**CUT, CHESHIRE, CONN.—A school for boys. The next session (of thirteen weeks) will commence May 5. Terms $75 per session. Military drill daily. For Circulars, &c., apply to Rev. S. J. HORTON, Principal.

**A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.**—SUPERIOR advantages secured in this school; conducted by a successful teacher of many years' experience; 25 miles from the City; ages from seven to 14 preferred; two vacancies; terms reasonable. Address C. M., No. 3 Parkrow.

**BOOK-KEEPING, &c.**—AT DOLBEAR'S COMmercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can receive private lessons in practical book-keeping, arithmetic, rapid business writing, &c., and learn more of business affairs in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools.

**AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY**—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**A SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED A SEAMSTRESS who understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine, who would assist in the care of children and do chamber-work. Apply at No. 23 East 19th-st.

### MALES.

**A NURSE IN A HOSPITAL.**—WANTED, A situation as nurse in a hospital, by a middle-aged Protestant man. Reference to the Rector and Superintendent at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st.

**WRAPPER WRITER.**—A SITUATION WANTED as wrapper writer by a young man who understands the business; circulars directed. Address L. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF one child and do general housework, and to assist in the washing. Inquire at No. 1½ Allen-st.

**WANTED**—A GOOD CAKE BAKER, TO GO A short distance in the country. Parties can address D. C., Box No. 12 *Times* Office, stating amount of wages expected, with board; also for whom they have worked.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the ice-cream business to go a short distance in the country; wages $10 per month with board. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* office.

**A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**PART OF A HOUSE WANTED**—BY A SMALL, careful, American family, in a good location between 3d and 7th avs., 14th and 42d sts., front or back basement second floor and two bedrooms, or third or fourth floor, for which a good rent will be paid. Address MR. CORWIN, No. 105 East 34th-st., or Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**STABLE WANTED**—NEAR 20TH-ST. AND 8th-av. Address, with terms, Box No. 2,773 Post-office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**ONE ROOM AND TWO BEDROOMS,** FURnished or unfurnished.—Board wanted up town from May 1, for man and wife and 2 children, 9 and 15 years of age. Address, with particulars, J. WILLIS, Union-square P. O.

**BOARD WANTED**—BEFORE MAY 1, BY A gentleman and wife; full board for the lady only; meals for the gentleman on Sunday. Address, stating terms and accommodations, S. E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

**ANY ONE HAVING ABOUT EIGHTY** yards of Brussels carpet, either new or which has been used but little, and who is willing to sell cheap for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

## DENTISTRY

**PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH** in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $20. Vulcanite, $5. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

**TO DENTISTS.**—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to E. A. PRETERRE, Dentist, No. 159 Bowery. Also, dental student to fill a vacancy.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER** Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 283 Bowery.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

## STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

**STORAGE FOR FURNITURE** IN FINE DRY lofts, over my piano warerooms. Three fine lofts to let. F. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
THE POPULAR ACTRESS,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
WILL GIVE THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
COMMENCING
THURSDAY EVENING, (Fast Day,) April 30, 1863,
SUPPORTED BY A TALENTED COMPANY.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29,
GRAND
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
MR. F. PALMO,
THE AGED PIONEER OF OPERA IN AMERICA,
AT WHICH
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS
At present in New-York will appear.
The entire opera of
IL TROVATORE,
With other entertainments, will be given.
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.

Admission ..... One dollar.
Secured seats ..... Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle ..... Fifty cents.
Amphitheatre ..... Twenty-five cents.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA**
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
The Director begs to announce
THE OPENING
of a short
SUMMER SEASON,
On MONDAY, the 4th of May,
When will be produced, for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With entirely new scenery, costumes and appointments.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1863,
BENEFIT OF MR. M. LEVICK,
Stage Manager,
Reproduction for this night only of the most successful comedy ever produced in this country, of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Miss Laura Keene in her great original character of Florence Trenchard.

Mr. Levick ..... as ..... Lord Dundreary
Mr. C. Walcot, Jr. ..... as ..... Asa Trenchard
Miss Nickinson ..... as ..... Mary Meredith
Miss Ione Burke ..... as ..... Georgiana
Mrs. Robertson ..... as ..... Mrs. Mountchessington
&c., &c., &c.

To conclude with the capital farce of
OUR GAL.
Miss Fanny Denham (who has kindly volunteered) as Jemima, in which character she will sing "By the Sad Sea Waves" and "My Johnie was a Shoemaker."
TABBY; OR, THE CAT IN CRINOLINE, is nearly ready.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CON-**CERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, April 28,
LES MEMOIRES DU DIABLE
Comedie (with songs) in 3 acts, by MM. Etienne Arago and Paul Vermont.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY, April 30, extra performance.
BENEFIT MLLE. ALINE DELANGE.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, 625 Broadway.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND NO. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Grocers and Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commissioners on the 15th of May, inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing one year, and will close the same after a session of three days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 347 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-**INGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 6, City Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-**MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AF-**FAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. L. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH** of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

**NOTICE OF SALE OF VESSEL.**—BY virtue of a bill of sale, dated the 10th day of April, 1860, executed by John Johnson to Thurlow Weed, Gilbert C. Davidson and W. G. Weed, and recorded in Custom-house at New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1860, in Book No. 31 B. S. E. V., at page 110, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the foot of North Ferry-st

# THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

## Great Success of the Expedition to Celina, Tenn.

## A Large Amount of Rebel Stores Destroyed, and Ninety Rebels Killed.

## Affairs at Vicksburgh and Vicinity.

## The Blockade Run by a Large Number of Transports.

## Hard Fighting Expected on the Coldwater.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

The following dispatch from Major-Gen. BURNSIDE has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1863.

*Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:*

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 22, 1863.

The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. GRAHAM reports through Gen. HOBSON that they destroyed the town, 100,000 pounds of bacon, 70,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky, 100 barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, tea, malt and other stores, and forty boats, which had been used in transporting from Burksville, and other points on the Cumberland. The rebels report a loss of ninety killed, but Col. GRAHAM, commander of the expedition, is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed it was a perfect success. Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

### AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.*

MEMPHIS, April 23.

The steamer *Planet* has arrived from below, and brings later intelligence from Vicksburgh. On Monday night, fifteen transports ran the blockade and are now below Warrenton. The casualties are not known.

MEMPHIS, April 23.

Six more transports have recently been successful in running the blockade. They are the *Tigress, Empire City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Cheeseman* and *Harrison*. The casualities are not known.

The *Free Stone* and *A. D. Hine* have taken two double-deck flatboats through the Duckport Canal These boats are capable of carrying one thousand men each. Transports now run by Warrenton without difficulty, the batteries being silenced.

Gen. BANKS' army is at Point Coupee, on the south bank of Red River, and opposite Bayou Sara.

Northern papers are not allowed in Gen. GRANT's army at present. The transports have returned from the Yazoo expedition unsuccessful.

The rebels under the command of Gen. WOOD were attacked by Brig.-Gen. DODGE, with a part of the command of Major-Gen. HURLBUT, at Bear Creek, and driven confusedly to Crany Creek. Gen. DODGE now occupies Bear Creek.

The situation of affairs in the neighborhood of the Coldwater is unchanged. Skirmishing still continues. The rebels report that BLYTHE has been reduced to the ranks.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

*Dispatches to the Chattanooga Rebel.*

JACKSON, Friday, April 17.

Eight boats passed Vicksburgh last night; one was burned, two disabled, but five were successful.

It is rumored that the canal from Milliken's Bend reaches the Mississippi near New-Carthage.

It is believed that the Yankees are constructing batteries opposite Vicksburgh.

The bridge over Big Black River has been burned. Vicksburgh will be attacked in ten days. All Yankee officers absent are ordered to report opposite Vicksburgh. Sixty-four steamers have left Memphis for Vicksburgh with soldiers and negroes. No papers are allowed below Cairo. The Yankees are fortifying the railroad north of Memphis.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, April 17.

Two guns of the Yankee battery on the Peninsula opened on this city, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and are still firing. Four prisoners from the boat sunk last night were brought in to-day, and say the transport *Henry Clay* was sunk and a gunboat was burned. The remainder of the expedition, they say, will come down to-night. The battery on the peninsula ceased firing late this P. M. No damage was done.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, April 17.

News from Memphis says thirteen regiments are to be sent to Mississippi to act as cavalry. Corinth, it is reported, has been largely reinforced. Thirty thousand men have been sent there via Tennessee River. The Yazoo fleet have gone down the Mississippi. A large cavalry force passed Memphis, it is supposed for Tennessee River. The Mississippi is falling two feet daily at Memphis.

JACKSON, Miss., Sunday, April 19.

Gen. STEVENSON reports that the enemy's batteries opposite Vicksburgh, opened on the morning of the 17th. Two 32-pounder Parrott and three casemates are visible with a telescope from Vicksburgh.

MOBILE, Wednesday, April 15.

A party of fifteen men from this city proceeded in an open barge to the mouth of the Mississippi, and captured a tow-boat with property valued at $200,000. They were fired upon by the blockaders, but received no injury. KIRBY SMITH is at Shreveport, La.

### MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHWESTERN NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 25.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 25.

Advices from below state that there has been a cessation of fighting on the Coldwater. During the fighting thus far the National loss has been small. One Colonel is reported killed, but his name has not yet been ascertained.

Rebel reports say that Gen. LORING has arrived from Fort Pemberton with several thousand men and reinforced Gen. CHALMERS. Some hard fighting was anticipated.

Several houses were burned at Hernando on the 21st inst.

It is reported that Holly Springs has been reoccupied by the Federals.

The steamer *Prima Donna*, from Vicksburgh, arrived at Memphis on the 23d inst.

When our gunboats and transports ran the rebel blockade at Vicksburgh, all went past the Warrenton batteries but the *Forest Queen*, which being disabled put in at the mouth of the lower canal for repairs. On Tuesday she ran by the Warrenton batteries and gained the fleet. Not a gun was fired at her.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 23d, reports a fight at Tuscumbia and claims a victory.

The Tullahoma correspondent of the *Rebel* says from present indications, the campaign in Middle Tennessee will soon open in earnest. In pursuance of a recent order of BRAGG, all tents and extra baggage are sent to the rear, only three flies being reserved to every hundred men.

A special dispatch from Stanford, Ky., says Capt. SLOUGH, of the Forty-fourth Ohio, with 150 men, attacked a body of the enemy below Rockhold, on the Williamsburgh Road, on the 23d, and, killing 4 and capturing 9, drove the enemy across the river. We sustained no loss.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 25.

Memphis dispatches of the 22d inst. make no mention of a repulse to the Federal troops on the Coldwater, as reported in the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st inst., on the authority of the Jackson, Miss., *Telegraph*.

According to the best information obtained, there has been no fighting of consequence on the Coldwater, or near Hernando, since the fight of Saturday and Sunday last, in which the rebels were driven back.

Dispatches say that several houses were burned at Hernando on the 21st inst.

It was reported from rebel sources that Gen. LORING had arrived from Port Pemberton with several thousand troops to reinforce Gen. CHALONER'S, and considerable hard fighting was expected.

### INTERESTING FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, April 25.

Advices from Nashville state that the citizens notified by the order of Gen. ROSECRANS to go South, have almost without exception asked to be sent North.

All their advices from their friends in rebeldom urge them to this course. They say the South is rapidly going to ruin and destruction.

The Nashville rebels are firmly convinced that the rebellion is in the last stages of "galloping consumption."

The large number of refugees who have taken advantage of the appearance of Gen. REYNOLDS at McMinnville to leave, state that it is impossible to subsist there. They quote flour at $80 a barrel, and ladies' shoes at $35 a pair.

Gen. CHEATHAM is reported to have a command in Gen. POLK'S corps, and Gen HARDEE is stated to be strongly fortifying Shelbyville. The position is not difficult of approach from the North.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 23d inst. gives the following details of Gen. REYNOLDS' expedition:

It says his force consisted of 8,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, and states that at the same time a similar force advanced on the war track. It does not think that this means a general advance, as it would be dividing a great army into two, operating nearly 54 miles apart.

A dispatch from Tullahoma, dated the 21st instant, says:

"Gen. BRAGG is rapidly mobilizing his army. His men are in good condition and high spirits. He has ordered the troops to relieve themselves of all unnecessary camp equipage and baggage, so as to be ready for a march."

The *Rebel* also announces the passage, by the Legislature of Georgia, of an act authorizing the State to make an appropriation to meet the Confederate Debt, the same to be subject to the vote of the people at the next October election.

The *Rebel* also announces the passage, by the rebel Congress, of an act excluding from the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments all persons liable to do military duty, and Gen. BRAGG publishes an order in accordance with this act.

Vicksburgh correspondence gives a fine description of the passage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh by our gunboats and transports.

The particulars of the destruction of the *Queen of the West* and *Diana* in Grand Lake are also given.

A shell from the *Calhoun* ignited the powder in the hold of the *Queen of the West*, which communicated to the magazine and caused her to blow up, killing thirty men. We afterward captured one hundred and eighty prisoners, among them Capt. CHARLES FELLER, commanding the *Queen of the West*. The rebels then destroyed the *Diana* to prevent her falling into our hands.

The same dispatch says that one division of Gen. BANKS' army under Gen. EMORY has advanced to within six miles of Franklin, and is cooperating with Gens. WEITZEL and GROVER, seriously threatening the capture of the rebel force on Grand Lake. The gunboats are cooperating with Gen. BANKS.

There are rumors here that the army of Gen. BRAGG has received large reinforcements.

## THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

### The Visit of Adj't-Gen. Thomas to Gen. Grant's Army—Speculations as to its Portent—Flags of Truce—Rebel Officers fond of National Whisky—Favorable Progress of the New Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Friday, April 10, 1863.

The permanent want of sensation heretofore experienced in this vicinity promises to be relieved temporarily by a visit from that great military headsman, Adj't-Gen. THOMAS, and of course there is much curiosity, and, I doubt not, no little alarm, among a certain few here, concerning the real object of his visit. Ostensibly he comes to officer negro regiments, and take the preliminary steps toward marshaling the African race into line, and assigning them a position in the procession of American freemen.

But those who witnessed the advent of Gen. THOMAS in Missouri during the hundred days of FREMONT, and who know how pleased, apparently, he was with everything, and yet how soon thereafter the blood of the Pathfinder dyed the sawdust of the Administrative scaffold, will not be likely to regard the *apparent* as having an intimate connection with the *real* objects of his visit. There will be speeches, iced champaign, reviews and much good fellowship, but after these—"the Judgment."

I suppose that the country is getting somewhat anxious relative to Vicksburgh, and is desirous of knowing whether the two months' labor expended in this vicinity has been judiciously and economically applied. It would also be glad, undoubtedly, to ascertain what has been the nett advantages to the National cause of all the canals and graves that have been dug, the Federal gunboats and rams sunk and captured, the Bayous explored, and the time and money expended in conducting, thus far, the "siege of Vicksburgh. Gen. THOMAS, while mustering in our ebon allies, will run his eye over the debt and credit side of the transaction, and he able to strike a balance. If unfavorable, the next step taken to square the account will be the fashionable and favorite one of changing commanders; but even this, potential and customary as it is, will never secure from this point the reduction of Vicksburgh, unless our cause be aided by some lucky accident not within the limits of either probability or prescience.

If we continue to stay here, a thunder storm may take to rebel imagination the form of Federal attack, and induce them to run away as it did at New-Madrid: or, deceived as to our numbers and intentions, they may astound us by a surrender as they did at Fort Donaldson; or, seized by some sudden panic, they may flee where no Federal man pursueth, as we are assured in Divine Writ, will be done by the "Wicked;" but, unless something of this kind occur, I have no hope of success from this base of operations. Change of Commanders will not effect it, unless, at the same time, there be effected a change in the river, whereby there will be sufficient dry land created to enable us to approach the City and erect batteries. Gen. GRANT has the confidence of the army, and is surrounded by a sufficient corps of first-class military advisers, to enable him to do everything which can or should be done under the circumstances.

The principal occurrence of the last week or so has been the daily exchange of courtesies, under the name of flag of truce, between the Unionists and rebels. The nominal business is the exchange of prisoners; but the real object amounts to but little more than an exchange of newspapers, and an endeavor on the part of thirsty rebel officers to obtain a supply of National whisky. Each boat that goes down takes a demijohn of Bourbon, which is freely dispensed to the gray-coated deputation that meets us at the Point. One can imagine the delight with which a Confederate officer receives the information that he has been selected to meet the National steamer, and the disappointment that falls upon those who find themselves compelled to remain behind. However, as there is a conference nearly every day, and the attendance from Vicksburgh numbers usually from three to a half-dozen, the chances are that ere long the entire commissioned rebel element in Vicksburgh will have tasted of National hospitality, and slaked its thirst at the National fountains.

The last boat that came up brought some gentlemen anxious to find the grave of a son of Lieut. MAURY. Some time since our soldiers captured a civilian found lurking around the camps, and as he was sick, he was sent on a hospital boat. He soon after died, and, like many of our soldiers, was placed in a hole, covered up, with nothing to mark the name or secure the identity of the deceased. Thus this shameless traitor's son, under the odium of being a spy, died in national hands, was indebted to national sympathy for attention during his sickness, and for the last services paid to humanity; and now, in an unknown grave, he sleeps side by side with the despised Yankee—with those whom both himself and father have labored to betray.

Speaking of justice and graves suggests that this county has a horror awaiting the return of its people to their homes that will everlastingly recall their treason, and carry with it a silent but sure retribution. Upon almost every foot of the levee that surrounds his house, in his very yard, beneath the shaded piazza where he seeks relief from noonday heats, along the paths where he rides, the planter will find the graves of the invader. The beauty of his home is gone forever; death has visited it in his absence and sowed the seeds of what will yield him a lasting crop of horrors. Gentle twilight and solemn night will bring with them the thousand nameless fears which cluster around the resting-place of the dead, while each returning day will reveal to him the sunken graves and actual hideousness of his surroundings. The superstition to which all humanity is subject will provide a punishment for the traitors who have occupied this county and for their posterity; it will fill darkness with indefinable terrors, it will swell the chorus of the storm with ghostly voices, and crowd the sleeping and waking hours with various unknown shapes and things of dread.

None of the plantations of this vicinity are being cultivated. The owners have either fled the country or else find it impossible, under existing circumstances, to proceed with their ordinary business. Several planters living in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend called upon Gen. GRANT with a view of seeing if something could not be done to enable them to "put in" a crop the present season. Of course the General was willing to do everything in his power; and, in fact, did all he could do, in giving them written safeguards, and promising them whatever protection he could afford them.

Thus far, nothing has resulted of an encouraging character. If a planter gathered a few mules and negroes together, and commenced work, in less than a week his mules would be a dozen miles distant, ridden off by some marauding patriots, while his negroes, coaxed away by the same parties, would be distributed through the various camps, engaged in the profitable and laborious operation of eating Government rations, or slapping flies on the sunny side of some hut or fence. As in all armies, there is in this a great number of men who, the very dregs of society at home, enlisted solely that they might with greater impunity carry on their trades of robbery and murder. It is to these fellows that this section is indebted for its thousands of blackened chimneys; for deeds of robbery and murder, and for a thousand other operations whose particular recital would make one's blood tingle with shame at the fact of being of the same species with these atrocious scoundrels. It is by them that all attempts of the commander to encourage residents to pursue their ordinary business have been thus far rendered useless. To them the forcing of a safeguard is of as little consequence as picking a lock, ravishing a woman, cutting a throat, or hanging an old man up by the arms till he revealed where his valuables were hidden—they commit any or all of these crimes without the slightest compunction of conscience, and sometimes with impunity as regards consequences to themselves.

The new canal is progressing finely, and will probably be a success to the extent of enabling us to convey supplies in safety to the blockading fleet below Vicksburgh. It will be finished in about a week.

The force that started for Carthage has reached, as near that place as high water will permit. An insignificant brush or two with guerrillas was all that occurred to give interest to their march.

GALWAY.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF RADZKY.

#### The Murderer of Fellner Discovered and His Guilt Proven.

The trial of RADZKY for the murder of FELLNER, which has been pending a long time in the Kings County Court of Over and Terminer, was concluded yesterday afternoon. On Friday Mr. SIDNEY STEWART summed up on behalf of the prisoner; and, during the course of his argument, contended that if the murder was committed at the boat-house in Gowanus Bay, as held by the prosecution, but which they had failed to prove, then the case was beyond the jurisdiction of the criminal authorities of Kings County, and the prisoner was triable in New-York County. His theory was, that FELLNER had been plied with wine at the house occupied by Miss PFLAUM and Mrs. MARX in East Broadway, and that he was murdered there and by them—that RADSKY had nothing to do with the actual commission of the deed, but might possibly have had a guilty knowledge of the fact.

Mr. STEWART was followed by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who eloquently alluded to the enormity and mysterious nature of the crime committed, and then went on to show, in opposition to the theory of the prosecution, that the dead body of a man, suddenly plunged in the water, could not float until such time when the gases would generate and putrefaction commence. A body would then become buoyant and float, but it was utterly at variance with all medical authorities that a sound, healthy body could float upon the surface of the water. The murder, it was held, had been committed on Friday night, and on the following Tuesday afternoon the body was found on dry land on the Jersey shore. The wounds were probed and the blood flowed freshly. It was not coagulated and mortified, as had not set in. His went on to show that the murder was committed much nearer the scene of the discovery of the body than the boat-house in Gowanus Bay. The stabs were nineteen in number, near the region of the heart, and these many stabs were never inflicted by a man, but by a woman. The cuts were all perpendicular—they had not been made in an upright position, but inflicted while FELLNER, drunk with wine, was lying on one of those five beds in the room occupied by the two women. The deceased was a large, powerful man, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and a mere boy like the prisoner could not have inflicted these wounds in a standing position without some evidence of a struggle—torn clothes or scratched face. A man of FELLNER'S proportions could have laid the prisoner across his knees without much of an effort. The prisoner had, doubtless, been indiscreet, had made many conflicting statements, which were to be reconciled with the apparent fact that he was under the influence of these women and other parties, and tried to screen them from just punishment of their crime.

S. D. MORRIS, Esq., the District-Attorney, made the closing argument on behalf of the people. He denied the proposition advanced by the defence that a dead body thrown in the water would always sink, and quoted several cases from medical works in support of his argument. He reviewed the evidence in detail and at great length, contending that it was impossible that FELLNER could have been killed in a house filled with persons, and carried through populous streets to the river without any one knowing it. His theory was that RADSKY plied FELLNER with wine and induced him to walk to Carroll-street bridge, and having secured the stiletto which deceased was known to have carried in his pocket, inflicted the fatal wounds. This done he pushed him overboard, which was the work of an instant—while falling, FELLNER dropped his cane and spectacles, which RADSKY picked up and ran to the house, where he arrived in a state of perspiration. His appearance and action on his return, his contradictory statements, and all the other circumstances connected with the case, pointed as clearly to the prisoner at the bar as the murderer as the needle to the pole.

The arguments on both sides having concluded, the Judge announced that he would charge the jury at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning.

At the appointed hour the Court convened, and Judge BROWN proceeded to charge the jury; he occupied one hour and a half, carefully reviewing the testimony. He said that the responsibility of convicting the prisoner on the evidence presented rested with the jury. They were to determine whether the evidence was sufficient to establish his guilt. He would give them directions by which they might be governed in considering the evidence produced. If they did not find the proof on any point positive, they must pass it by. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. So far as known, no eye saw that of the Creator saw the deed committed. But it would be a strange provision of law if there could be no convictions except upon positive testimony. If such were the case then ninety-nine out of every hundred criminals might go free. Cases were on record where convictions were had on purely circumstantial evidence, and he cited several instances, in one of which the evidence was similar to this case; the property of the murdered man being found in the possession of the murderer. All the evidence must lead to the conclusion to establish guilt in such case. The points they were to consider were, first, had there been a murder; in the next place they must be satisfied that the crime had been committed in the county of Kings, and lastly, whether RADSKY committed the murder. They must also be satisfied as to the date and time of the murder, which the prosecution has fixed between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday night, the 18th of October, 1861. The Judge then referred to the evidence of the arrival of FELLNER in this country, his intimacy with the two women, ALBERTINA PFLAUM and her sister, Mrs. MARX, and the subsequent proceeding of his going to Mr. FUNK'S house, in Carroll-street, Brooklyn, and the finding of the body on the New-Jersey shore on the 22d of October. He thought the evidence had established the facts as to dates. The next thing for the jury to consider was whether the body found had been identified as that of FELLNER. The Judge reviewed the evidence on this point, and thought the identity of the body had been established. The evidence of Capt. BENNETT and others as to the wind and tides, and the probability of the body floating from Brooklyn to where it was found, must be considered by the jury. RATSKY started in company with FELLNER from the house in East-Broadway on the night of the 18th of October, and the latter was never seen afterward. RATSKY arrived at FUNK'S alone; he had evidently been running and was in a perspiration, and stated that he had parted with FELLNER on the ferry-boat. There was evidence to show that RATSKY had been the constant companion of FELLNER, and it must therefore be inferred that he had abundant opportunity to commit the deed. The jury must then be satisfied as to the motive. The conflicting statements of the prisoner in regard to FELLNER were reviewed. It was shown that immediately upon reaching the house in Carroll-st. RATSKY began to appropriate FELLNER'S property to his own use, and offered some articles for sale. He was found in possession of FELLNER'S watch, which RADSKY said he had brought from Germany. Had he taken the property and ran away, it would have looked as though he feared FELLNER'S return, but it was clear that RADSKY did not expect him back. His subsequent efforts to induce Mrs. SCHUWERZER not to go and see the body, and the offers of money to her; RADZKY'S subsequent flight to St. Louis, and the assumption of another name, constituted circumstantial evidence of a character tending to establish the strongest presumption of guilt.

The jury retired at half-past ten o'clock; at eleven o'clock they returned to Court with a verdict of "guilty."

Judge STEWART, the prisoner's counsel, said he should move for an arrest of judgment, if the District Attorney pressed for judgment in the case now.

District Attorney MORRIS said he should not move for judgment until the next term of the Court, four weeks hence.

The jury were discharged, and the Court adjourned.

The prisoner was then removed to the health office, where his wife was awaiting him. He had maintained a very hopeful demeanor during the trial, and heard the verdict unmoved; but when he saw his wife, who was much affected, RADZKY'S fortitude gave way; he went off in a swoon, followed by hysterical spasms, in which he would cry out, "Oh Lord, can you stand this," "My heart is broke." In this condition he was carried by the officers back to the jail, followed by his weeping wife.

Mrs. RADZKY has been a constant attendant upon the proceedings. She was formerly a servant in the family of the Sheriff of Monmouth County, and was married to the unfortunate prisoner during his confinement.

Thus this case, which has for so long a time baffled the ingenuity of the detectives and the majesty of the law, is ended, and a conclusion has been reached in a Kings County Court, which is creditable to the efforts of the Prosecuting Attorney and to the jurors who, in these peculiarly sympathetic times, have had the courage to call things by their right names.

### EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

#### Soap and Candle Factory Entirely Consumed—$200,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The extensive soap and candle factory of ALLAN HAY & Co., No. 39, First-avenue, was entirely consumed by fire last evening. The fire originated in the rear of the building, from some cause at present not ascertained, and spread with such rapidity that the roof fell in about half an hour afterward. The firemen were promptly on hand, but could only confine the flames to the building, and save those adjoining. The entire stock, as well as the edifice itself was completely destroyed. Messrs. HAY & Co. estimate their loss on stock to be $100,000, and on machinery to be $45,000. The building is also owned by them, the loss on the same being estimated at $30,000. These amounts are partially covered by insurance, to the extent of $75,000, divided among the following Companies: Merchants', Exchange, Pacific, Excelsior, Williamsburgh City, Stuyvesant, Relief, Brevoort, Lenox, Commercial, Commonwealth, New-Amsterdam, Phenix, Brooklyn, Atlantic, American, Jersey City, American Exchange, Rutger's, Importers and Traders', St. Mark's, Citizens' and Bowery.

Building No. 37, occupied by E. A. HAWKINS, was destroyed. Loss $1,000. Some other buildings received trifling damage. Building No. 35 First-avenue, occupied by Mr. GEORGE WARD, was damaged about $500. The fire burned up very brightly, the building being filled from top to bottom with combustible material, and a large concourse of people assembled to witness it. It is only four weeks ago that a similar establishment, owned by MITCHEL & Co., on the next corner above the building of Messrs. HAY & Co., was burned out, resulting in a loss of about $100,000. Fire Marshal BAKER was on the ground shortly after the fire broke out last evening, and commenced an investigation as to the cause of the conflagration, but had ascertained nothing definite owing to the lateness of the hour. The investigation will be continued to-morrow.

### Recapture of the Tubal Cain.

POWDER AND ARMS FOUND ON BOARD—TWO OF HER OFFICERS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The steamer *Tubal Cain*, which was captured on July 24, 1862, while attempting to run the blockade, has been reseized by the Federal authorities in this City, under peculiar circumstances. When the vessel and cargo was sold, it appears, prominent parties purchased her and put a cargo on board, with the object of running the blockade. Information of this extraordinary treasonable adventure, however, was communicated to Washington, and the vessel was at once seized. She is now lying at a dock on the East River, and her decks are guarded by a patrol from the Fourth Artillery. A few days since laborers were employed to remove her cargo. They found a considerable quantity of military caps and clothing concealed in the vessel. Yesterday morning arms were discovered in trunks with "false bottoms," and kegs of powder, as alleged, were found concealed in barrels of flour. Only two officers were found on board the steamer when she was reseized, whose names are reported to be SUTTON and BLOOMS, and they have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

### The Packet Ship Manhattan Supposed to be Lost.

LIST OF HER OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

The packet ship *Manhattan*, having left Liverpool for New-York, on the 23d of December last, and not having been heard from, is generally considered as lost. The following is a correct list of her officers and passengers:

OFFICERS.—Captain, Thomas Dixon; 1st Mate, George Nelson; 2d Mate, Robert Wacher; Steward, James Whibican; Cook, Jesse Osborn.

PASSENGERS.—George Raboie, Patrick Mahon, John Murphy, Frank Dykeman, Thomas Geoghegan, Michael McNamara, John Somely, Cornelius Langley, Patrick Gill, William Conway, John Morton, Joseph Lynch, Michael McGee, George Knell, Simon Doherty, Catherine Casey, Ann Montgomery, Sarah Montgomery, James Darragh, Smith Green, Isabella Donnegan, Mary Donnegan, Ellen Joyce, Mary McDonough, Ann Denny, Margaret Power, Andrew Keane, Francis Green, Michael Tighe, Peter Tighe, Michael McDonough, James Hall, Geo. Hall, Alex. Barhill, Thomas Wilson, Stephen Brookhurst, Henry Harrington, Sarah Harrington, John McCormick, Francis Kane, Thomas McCabe, Ellen McCabe, Mary Ann McCabe, infant; Thomas Lamb, Mary Lamb, Michael Driscoll.

### Court of General Sessions.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon several convicts for minor offences, after which the Grand Jury came into Court with the following presentment:

The Grand Jury have, during their present session, visited the Halls of Justice, (Tombs,) of which Mr. Charles Sutton is Warden; the Bellevue Hospital, of which Mr. Jno. E. White is Warden; the Nursery on Randall's Island, of which Mr. Wm. H. Stevens is Warden; the House of Refuge, of which Mr. Jones is Superintendent; the Asylum for the Insane on Blackwell's Island, of which Dr. Ranney is Resident Physician and Superintendent; the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, of which Mr. Jno. Fitch is Superintendent; the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, of which Mr. Nehemiah P. Anderson is Warden, and the Penitentiary and the Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island, of which Mr. Joseph Keen is Warden.

The Grand Jury take great pleasure in recording the satisfaction they experienced in visiting these institutions. The cleanliness, ventilation and good order which prevails throughout all of them, with a perfection and to a degree which show conclusively they must be the daily habit and every-day life in all of them, has given the Jury an assurance that they must be well managed in all respects. The appearance of the inmates from the desolate little children, who were evidently living happy and improving lives in the nursery, to the aged and infirm paupers who were either spending the last of their declining days in the Almshouse, and breathing their last in the comfortable, well ventilated wards of the Hospital, all exhibited kind, firm and judicious benevolence. On so short a visit little could be examined in detail, but the general appearance of everything—the atmosphere which breathed in all these great establishments caused the Grand Jury to leave them with a feeling of great satisfaction, and of pride, as New-Yorkers, to see their City graced with such monuments of intelligent benevolence.

GEO. F. ALLEN, Foreman.

The Recorder thanked the jury for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, and discharged them for the term.

### Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

On Friday there arrived in this City over 200 sick and wounded soldiers, who were brought from the hospitals in Philadelphia. The hospital steamer *Thomas P. Way* met them at Jersey City, took them on board, furnished them with a bountiful dinner, and before sundown landed them safely at Fort Schuyler.

After a few days' rest, as they are mostly from New-England, New-York and New-Jersey, they will be distributed, under the direction of Surgeon McDOUGALL, Medical Director of the Department of the East, to the hospitals in the States nearest their own homes. About 100 more are expected from Washington to-morrow.

### Successful Scientific Lectures.

The possibility of making truly Scientific Lectures popular and profitable seems to be demonstrated in the success of Professor RICHARD'S course on "The Atmosphere." It has run as well in Brooklyn as it did here; and closed with the plaud of the people on Thursday evening last. He is to deliver there, the Eclectic course of two Lectures, which he gave at Clinton Hall, and they are announced for Monday and Wednesday nights next. It is a public benefit thus to elevate the tone of our popular entertainments, and we bid the lecturer God speed.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following appointments and resignations were made in the Police Department during the past week. *Appointments:* Jason Moore, to the First Precinct; Patrick D. Byrnes, Second; John J. McGill, Fourth; Wm. H. Sutton, Tenth; Geo. Londsdale, Henry C. Slott, and Joseph S. Beach, Fourteenth; John McCormick, Fifteenth; and Isaac P. Wilkins, Twenty-fourth. *Resignations:* Joseph A. Weir, of the Second; Joseph Flock, (Doorman,) Third; George W. Knight, Fourteenth, and Edward Fitzgerald, of the Eighteenth.

A DARING STREET ROBBERY.—JAMES SHAUMAN, *alias* JAMES SHANLEY was brought before Justice KELLY yesterday, charged with having been guilty of robbing Miss AGNES E. JONES, of her pocket-book containing $85. It seems that the accused met Miss JONES in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, when he snatched her pocket-book from her hand and tried to make his escape with it. He was soon after arrested and a portion of the money was recovered by officer WILDEY of the Fifteenth Precinct. Justice KELLY committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of HERMAN BATSON, a soldier of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers. The deceased was found by the Police of the Thirty-first Precinct in a pond near the corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. The testimony showed that BATSON, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, threw himself into the water, and was drowned before any one could rescue him. He was a native of Germany and about 37 years of age.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, April 20, 1863—Present, Commissioners DRAPER, BELL and NICHOLSON—the subject of enlarging the facilities at Bellevue Hospital for the benefit of the poor of this City, for the treatment of specialties, viz.: The eye, ear, nervous and skin diseases, was under consideration, and being deemed of much importance to those who come under their charge in affording all proper treatment to the afflicted, and extending the usefulness of the Institution, and in order to elicit all information in respect thereto, the following communication was transmitted by the President to the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1863.

*Isaac Wood, M. D., President Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:*

SIR: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully ask the action of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital upon the following interrogatories, and request a report embracing their views and opinions touching the points hereafter referred to:

The desire of the Commissioners is to do their duty in advancing all proper means to place the poor who are obliged to seek refuge in the hospitals under their charge upon the best footing consistent with their condition, and make available all the developments under the advance and progress of medical science.

1. The inquiry is general. Cannot the objects referred to be advanced by the establishment of *Specialties* in the organization of the Medical Board, such as for the treatment of the eye, the ear, nervous diseases and skin diseases?

2. Are there other diseases *and Specialties* that should be regarded as important to *treat by themselves* under similar provision?

3. Please report your objections to either one of the *Specialties* referred to, or all of them separately.

4. You will also inform us whether a monthly comparative statement of the quantities used of liquors and medicines of prominent use and extraordinary expenditure would not, in all probability, lead to a more uniform prescription and much reduced consumption.

5. The number of the gentlemen who are actively engaged in the duties which a connection with this Board involves, will please make a record of their Island Hospital service, separate from that of Bellevue Hospital, to enable us to judge of the propriety of asking a classification or increase of the Board, to the end that the whole treatment of patients may not too largely devolve on the young and inexperienced, who compose the Resident Staff of Blackwell's Island.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to April 24:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on April 17 | 160 | 105 | 265 |
| Admitted to April 24 | 36 | 18 | 54 |
| Discharged, cured or relieved | 31 | 18 | 49 |
| Died | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Remaining at date | 163 | 98 | 261 |

Males, 233; females, 28.

## NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED DEATH BY FOUL MEANS.—Coroner FARREL, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest on Friday night, upon the body of MORRIS SHAY, an old man residing in South 7th-st., who died on Thursday morning. About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last, deceased was found lying insensible on the side-walk in Newark-av., with a gash on his cheek, and his eyes blackened and swollen from bruises. He was removed to the station-house, and when an attempt was made to rouse him the only words he uttered were: "I did not deserve it." He was sent home, and died on Thursday morning. A young woman named Brown, residing at No. 255 Newark-av., testified that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last, while standing in front of her house, she saw two men engaged in a fight, and one of them fell to the ground; the other man then rushed after her, when she escaped into the house; soon afterward she saw the same man walking up the street, on the opposite side. It was also shown that deceased had attended a wake that evening, and was intoxicated. The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday evening.

ANOTHER RAILROAD GRANT.—The Common Council of Jersey City held a special meeting on Friday night for the purpose of taking action on the railroad matters before the Board. After a lengthy discussion a resolution was adopted allowing the Jersey City and Hoboken Company to have the use of the rails of the Jersey City and Bergen Company by paying one-half of the cost of constructing the road from Jersey-avenue to the ferry, and to pay an equal share for the repairs, &c. An ordinance was then taken up and finally adopted, granting to the Jersey City and Bergen Company the right to lay a branch track commencing at the junction of Newark-avenue and Bay-street, to run through Bay-street, Erie-street, South Second-street, Provost-street to Pavonia-avenue, and thence to the Long Dock Ferry. The latter project met with strong opposition, and every effort was made to prevent the final adoption of the ordinance, but after discussing the matter until a late hour it was put through by a vote of 12 to 4.

ANOTHER HORSE RAILROAD.—Mr. E. A. STEVENS has commenced the construction of a horse railroad from West Hoboken, for the running of cars to Jersey City and Hoboken. From West Hoboken the track will run parallel with the Paterson Plank road, connecting with the Hoboken and Hudson City Road near the creek at the foot of Grove-street, and from thence a branch track will be laid to connect with the Jersey City and Hoboken Road. In consequence of a large amount of grading to be done on the Hoboken hill, the road will not be completed before the first of September.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD MEMORY depends first, on the faculties whose function is to remember; secondly, on good health, good digestion, good circulation, &c. For advice on this subject, and for full written description of character, call on FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 25—*In steamship Bremen, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. H. Sautter, two children and servant, Oscar Schonher; Wm. Kessler, Miss Susanne Rosbotham, Richard Forstmann and lady, Charles Gehrenbeck, Dr. Benkendorf, lady and son, Wm. VonSchilt, lady and three children, Thomas Hall, C. W. Ruprecht, Mrs. H. Weyhe and four children, Miss M. Weyhe, Mathew Suss, Sarah Cohen, Albert Kellner, Franc Wagner, Mrs. Thekla Rohe and two children, Mrs. Pauline Schultze and child, J. Leon, lady and son, Mrs. H. Heymann and four children, Miss Marie Steinhauser, Mrs. Anna Franksen and two children, John Bell, Friederich Leim, John Wagner, A. Heidemann, Mrs. Mina Harris, Mrs. Nevan, New-York; A. Rgeeosky, H. Salar, St. Petersburgh; Miguel Sainz, lady and child, Porto Rico; Mrs. E.